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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

LA PARK, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1871.



BIG BARGAINS IN PAEONIES.

25 one-eyed roots \$1.00, mailed; or 100 roots, packed and delivered to the express office here, \$2.75; or 1000 roots \$25.00. Last call. Order this month. Now is the time to plant.

My half-page advertisement elsewhere explains about these Pæonies. You may never have such an opportunity again. Do not delay, but order at once. Make up a club order. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



Choice Named Tulips



I HERE offer the finest and hardiest named Tulips in cultivation. There are no better Tulips, and my prices are far below the ordinary prices, while the bulbs are first-class, and every bulb can be depended upon for a fine big bloom. These Tulips are all entirely hardy, and should be planted out in autumn. They will make a gorgeous display in the spring. Cultural directions will accompany the bulbs.

Collection A—Single Early Tulips.

10 Fine Bulbs, 15 Cents.

Pure White, White Hawk, large and of fine color. White, Jacoba van Beiren, showy, fine for beds. White Striped Rose, Cottage Maid, fine for beds. Scarlet, Arius, brilliant scarlet, dwarf, bold and effective. Crimson, Cramoisi Brilliant, one of the brightest. Pure Yellow, Yellow Prince, golden, sweet-scented. Red and Yellow, Duchess de Parma, large and fine. Orange, Prince of Austria, orange-red, fragrant. Cherry Red, Epaminondas, large and handsome. President Lincoln, the queen of the violets; beautiful.

Collection AA—Single Early. 10 Fine Bulbs, 15 Cents.

White, La Reine, most popular; large, beautiful. Rose, Rose Grisdelin, exquisite in form. Dark Rose, Cardinal's Hat, handsome. Crimson, Couleur de Cardinal, rich, showy. Golden Yellow, King of the Yellows.

The above are the finest Single Early Tulips in all the colors. The collections cannot be improved. Grouped in a bed they will make a dazzling display in the spring. For larger beds I will deliver the bulbs at express office here at \$1.10 per hundred, or \$10.00 per thousand, an equal quantity of each variety.

Collection B—Double Early. 10 Fine Bulbs, 15 Cents.

White, La Candeur, best of the white Tulips. Scarlet, William III, very rich color. Rose, Rosine, dark pink; large and effective. Crimson, Rubra Maxima, very large. Yellow and Orange, Couronné d'Or.

Red and Yellow, Kaiser's Kroon, splendid. Orange, Thomas Moore, fine rich orange. Rose and White, Arms of Leiden, superb. Carmine, Couleur Ponceau, bright, attractive. Violet, Mollere, one of the best of its color.

Collection BB—Double Early. 10 Fine Bulbs, 15 Cents.

White, Alba Maxima, large and handsome. Scarlet, Prince of Wales, surpassingly rich. Rose, Salvator Rosa, one of the finest. Crimson, Rosen Kroon, rich and showy color. Yellow and Orange, Tournesol, beautiful.

Scarlet and Yellow, Tournesol, bright. Pink, Murillo, most popular of all double Tulips. Striped, Queen Victoria, cherry-red; lovely. Violet, Lucretia, rose violet; extra fine variety. Vermilion, Agnes, bold, large and showy.

I know of no finer Double Early Tulips than the above. The flowers are of great size, perfectly double, and of all the choicest, brightest colors and variegations. They make a very bold, showy bed. Every bulb will develop a big, double flower. Per hundred, at express office here, \$1.25; per thousand, \$12.00.

Collection C—Double Late, Parrot and Botanical Tulips.

LATE DOUBLE TULIPS.

10 Very Fine Bulbs, 15 Cents.

PARROT TULIPS.

Blue, Blue Flag, very double and showy. Red Striped White, Mariage de Madlle. Pure Yellow, large, most deliciously scented.

Scarlet, Admiral of Constantinople. Yellow, Lutea Major, Parrot very showy. Yellow and Scarlet, Perfecta, beautiful.

BOTANICAL TULIPS.

Scarlet, Caledonia, scarlet, black and gold. Yellow, Retroflexa, petals elegantly recurved.

White, Edged Pink, Picotee, extra fine. Rosy Carmine, Gesneriana Rosea, beautiful.

The above Tulips are late-blooming, but exceedingly showy and beautiful. They are rarely met with, and are more admired on that account. They are entirely hardy. Most of them are sold by other dealers at fancy prices, but I secured these I offer, at a bargain by contracting for a large lot, and can therefore sell at the marvelously low price at which I offer them. Do not fail to include this collection in your order. 100 at express office here \$1.25; 1000, \$12.00. Order this month, as you may not have such an opportunity again.

Collection D—Darwin Tulips. 10 Bulbs, 20 Cents.

White, La Candeur, almost pure white; tall. Red, Laurentia, robust tall, bright flaming red. Soft Rose, Mme. Krelage, large and beautiful. Deep Rose, Pride of Haarlem, large flower. Black Blue, Sultan, tall, rare and showy.

Rosy Scarlet, Wilhelmina, very handsome. Yellow, Persica, yellow and brown: splendid. Salmon Pink, Clara Butt, beautiful soft color. Rosy Violet, Early Dawn, with blue center. Vermilion Glow, margined white, blue center.

Collection E—Giant or Tree Tulips. 2 Bulbs, 15 Cents.

TREE TULIP, scarlet with blue center mostly branching, bearing large, showy flowers, 8c a bulb.

TREE TULIP, violet striped white, robust, each plant bearing several cup-shaped flowers, 8c a bulb.

These Tree Tulips are hardy, mostly branch like a tree, bearing several flowers. They require a deep, rich soil to develop satisfactorily. Both, however, are hardy and of easy culture.

Collection F—Pottbakker Tulips. 3 Fine Bulbs, 6 Cents.

The Pottbakker Tulips are large and handsome, long stems, very bright and showy, useful for beds as well as for cutting. They bloom after the single early Tulips, and as they all bloom at the same time, they can be grouped in a bed with good effect. The price is only 3 cents each, or the three bulbs for 6 cents; or in quantity the price is \$1.25 per hundred or \$10.00 per thousand, delivered at the express office here.

Pottbakker White | **Pottbakker Scarlet** | **Pottbakker Yellow**

Collection G—Duc Van Tholl Tulips. 10 Bulbs, 15 Cents.

The Duc Van Tholls are the earliest of all Tulips, coming with the early Hyacinths in spring. They are single-flowered, and the only Tulips that I recommend for house culture. I can supply the following varieties at 4 cents each or the entire collection, 10 fine bulbs in ten colors, for 15 cents.

Red and Yellow | **Rose** | **Gold Striped** | **White** | **Yellow**
Scarlet | **Vermilion** | **Maxima White** | **Violet** | **Crimson**

SPECIAL OFFER. For only \$1.15 I will mail one bulb of each variety above described, 75 bulbs in all, separately wrapped. Such a lot of bulbs could not be purchased elsewhere for three times that amount. Cultural directions with every package. Send 10c additional for the Magazine.

Note.—Your money back if not satisfied.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

These Bulbs are all imported from Holland, and will be mailed as soon as received, about Oct. 1st. Order early. All orders will be filled in rotation as received.

BARGAINS IN CHOICE HYACINTHS.



PERHAPS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND SHOWY OF ALL the hardy spring bulbs are the Hyacinths. They are among the earliest to greet us in the spring, and their waxy, graceful trusses of bloom of all the rich shades and colors, pleasing the eye, and making the balmy spring air redolent with perfume, always elicit enthusiastic admiration and praise. Now is the time to get the bulbs, either for growing in pots of soil or glasses of water for winter-blooming, or for bedding in the garden to bloom in early spring. I offer fine imported bulbs of the choicest named varieties, made up in fine collections, embracing all the lovely colors. The cheaper bulbs are preferable for bedding, and will improve in beauty for several years; the larger, more expensive bulbs are the best for winter-blooming in the house. All are fine bulbs, and can be depended upon to bloom beautifully either in window or garden. As a rule the single-flowered varieties are preferable to the double-flowered for general purposes, and I therefore offer more bulbs of single than of double Hyacinths.

GIANT SINGLE HYACINTHS.

The Collection, 3 Bulbs, only 35 Cents.

Pure White, L'Innocence, a charming pure white Hyacinth: splendid waxy bells: enormous spikes; magnificent.

Rose, Ornament Rose, an exquisitely handsome sort; lovely, delicate rose-colored bells; huge, attractive truss, surpassingly handsome

Blue, Grand Maitre, a glorious Hyacinth, large graceful bells; mammoth compact spike; the most popular and attractive of blue Hyacinths; color a deep, porcelain blue, very rich and effective

COLLECTION No. 1--10 Bulbs, 30 Cents

Pure White, L'Innocence, early, fine truss; extra; the most popular white.

Cream White, Leviathan, exquisite waxy bells, fine spikes.

Dark Rose, Lord Macaulay, bright carmine-rose with pink center, early, extra.

Porcelain-blue, Queen of the Blues, large bells, fine spike, early; one of the best.

Purple, Lord Balfour, very early, enormous truss, finest of its color.

Blush White, Mr. Plimsoil, large, handsome bells, grand spike; splendid.

Rose, Chas. Dickens, very early fine bells, fine large truss.

Crimson-scarlet, Victor Emanuel, brilliant, fine bells, large, handsome truss

Dark Blue, King of the Blues, showy bells, splendid, well-finished truss.

Yellow, MacMahon, splendid; fine bells, large, broad truss.

COLLECTION No. 2--10 Bulbs, 30 Cents

Pure White, La Grandesse, a superb sort; elegant large bells, grand truss.

Crimson-scarlet, Etna, brilliant, striped bells, large and showy; fine truss.

Porcelain, Grand Lilas, extra fine; graceful bells, large, attractive spikes.

Blue, Enchantress, charming; large, waxy bells, showy truss.

Mauve, Sir Wm. Mansfield, a splendid Hyacinth; lovely bells, showy truss.

Yellow, Ida, the finest yellow; waxy bells, large, showy truss; extra.

Blush White, Anna, early; splendid waxy bells, large, showy truss.

Cream White, Semiramis, lovely waxy bells, fine large spike; beautiful.

Rose, Gen. de Wet, clear, lively color, fine bells and superb spike.

Dark Rose, Lady Derby, splendid early sort; charming bells, elegant spike.

COLLECTION No. 3--10 Bulbs

Pure White, La Tour d'Auvergne, early, very double bells, fine spike; a choice sort.

Blush White, Isabella, splendid bells, very large spike; superb variety.

Cream White, Grootvorstin, bells with yellow centre, splendid truss; extra

Light Rose, Chestnut Flower, waxy bells, fine, large spike; very handsome.

Dark Rose, Prince of Orange, very early, charming bells, showy truss; beautiful.

COLLECTION No. 4--7 Bulbs 30 Cents.

Pure White, La Tour d'Auvergne, early; fine double bells, heavy truss; very handsome.

Dark Rose, Prince of Orange, early; charming double bells, large, showy truss; beautiful.

Porcelain, Bloksburg, very fine, double bells, large truss; a handsome Hyacinth.

Buff Yellow, Sunflower, splendid double, graceful bells, heavy truss; finest double yellow.

The above four splendid Double Hyacinths will be mailed at 5 cts each, or the four for 20 cts.

Collections 1 and 2 embrace the most beautiful Hyacinths in cultivation. To anyone sending 60 cts. for two collections I will add two double or single Hyacinths, your choice, as a premium.

LARGER BULBS---Although the above offered bulbs are all of fine blooming size, and will improve with age, I have secured bulbs of larger size, for those who wish them. These are preferable where the largest spikes of bloom are desired, and are usually sold at 12 cts each, or \$1.20 per dozen by most dealers. I supply the larger bulbs of any of the collections, except No. 4, at 50 cts per collection.

SPECIAL---For \$1.10 I will mail the above four collections, 37 bulbs in all, embracing all the fine single and double Hyacinths I have. This is a bargain. Get and plant or pot these bulbs during October and November, if you wish the best results. Orders received in September will be booked and the bulbs sent early in October, as soon as they arrive from Holland.

Pink, Gertrude, single, large bells, compact spike; early. This is one of the finest Hyacinths for either pots or beds.

Pure White, Augustina Christina, very large, single bells, superb truss; new, early and fine

Blue, Grand Maitre, early; very large single bells, superb spike; splendid for house or garden.

The above three Fine Single Hyacinths 5 cents each, or the three for 15 cts. The entire collection, 4 double and 3 single Hyacinths mailed for 30 cts.

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Pa.

Address



SINGLE TULIP.



DOUBLE TULIP.



SINGLE NARCISSUS.



DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

25 CHOICE HARDY BULBS

FOR ONLY 25 CENTS.



SCILLA SIBERICA.



NARCISSUS.



GLADIOLUS.



TRITELEIA

I OFFER MY FRIENDS the finest collection of Choice Hardy Bulbs that has ever been advertised, and at a great bargain. These are all very handsome, large sorts, grown for me in immense quantities by Holland specialists, and imported this season. They are not inferior, cheap or mixed bulbs, but such as will give perfect satisfaction. They will be mailed early in October.

Single Tulip, early spring flower; rich color.
Double Tulip, blooms later; effective, beautiful.
Narcissus Peticus, white flower, pink cup; fine.
Alba plena odorata, double, Gardenia-scent.
Leedsii, a superb newer sort; white.
Incomparabilis, yellow, double Daffodil.
Campanelle Jonquill, large, yellow, fragrant.
Crocus, large yellow, pretty early spring flower.
Scilla Siberica, blue, very early and handsome.
Nufans, spikes of drooping bells; charming.
Muscari Cerulea, lovely blue Grape Hyacinth.
Allium luteum, yellow-umbelled garden flower.
Iris Hispanica, Chrysolora, hardy golden Iris.
Blanchard, pure white hardy Iris.
Alex. Von Humboldt, handsome blue Iris.
Gladiolus Nanus, rare Dwarf Gladiolus; fine.
Ornithogalum umbellatum, starry flowers.
Scilla Campanulata, White Wood Hyacinth.
Campanulata, blue. Blue Wood Hyacinth.
Camassia esculenta, California Hyacinth.
Parrot Tulip, elegantly fringed; large, late.
Crocus, Baron von Brunow, splendid blue.
Muscari plumosa, Feather Hyacinth, elegant.
Crocus, Queen Victoria, pure white, fine.
Triteleia uniflora, white, early spring flower.

THE ABOVE BULBS are all easily grown, and I will include full cultural directions with every collection, so that all who plant them will succeed. I hope every one of my patrons will order the above collection, and ask others to send with them. To encourage club orders I will send an extra lot (25 bulbs) for an order of four collections (\$1.00); or for an order of 10 collections (\$2.50) I will send 20 Choice Hyacinth bulbs in 20 best named double and single varieties. Please see your friends at once, and get up a big club. A trial subscription to Park's Floral Magazine will be included with every collection.

These bulbs are all suitable for either house or garden culture. The illustrations will give some idea of their appearance and beauty. Order now. The earlier you get the bulbs the better will they grow and bloom.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Penn'a.



ORNITHOGALUM.



ALLIUM.



SCILLA NUTANS.



IRIS.



CROCUS.



MUSCARI.

Splendid Tulips at a Bargain.

AMONG the many beautiful hardy bulbous plants none are more attractive for an outdoor bed, or more reliable to plant, than the Single Early Tulips. The bulbs must be planted in the fall before the ground freezes, setting them four inches apart and four inches deep, treading the soil firmly, and mulching with stable litter or leaves. The bulbs thus planted will soon throw out roots, and early in spring will push their showy buds above the soil and develop large, rich and beautiful flowers, supported by elegant foliage. The flowers remain a long time in bloom, and never fail to enlist the enthusiastic admiration of all who see them. I want every one of my flower-loving friends to get a supply of fine Tulip bulbs this fall, planting as directed, and thus insure a magnificent display of early spring flowers.



If you know only the old-fashioned Tulips, these newer, imported Tulips will be a revelation to you, as well as to your flower-loving friends. I especially recommend the mixture of Single Early Tulips for a grand display, but I can also supply the leading named varieties, so that you can have your bed of flowers all one color, if preferred. The mixture embraces all colors, as white, rose, red, scarlet, crimson, orange, yellow and variegated.

200 Fine Tulip Bulbs and 3 Giant Hyacinths Free.

Get Up a Club.—For a club of 20 subscribers to my Magazine at 15 cents each (\$3.00) I will mail to you, as agent, 200 splendid mixed Tulips and three Giant Hyacinths, large bulbs, such as are usually sold at 25 cents each, colors white, pink and blue. If you cannot get the 20 subscribers I will send you ten Tulips for each subscriber you secure, and the subscriber will also get ten Tulips. These bulbs when sent as a premium are prepaid by mail or express. How many of my friends will get up a Club and secure this fine premium, as well as promote the love of flowers in your community by introducing the Magazine and these fine Tulips?

Tulips in Quantity.

If you want my splendid mixture of Single Early Tulips in quantity, please avail yourself of the following special prices, the bulbs sent by express, purchaser paying express charges. As these charges have lately been greatly reduced they will not add much to the expense. My prices are lower than ever before, owing to the pressure of war times in Europe.

500 splendid mixed Tulips	\$2.60	3000 splendid mixed Tulips	\$ 14.00
1000 " " "	5.00	10,000 " " "	43.00
2000 " " "	9.75	25,000 " " "	105.00

My mixture is specially prepared and cannot be surpassed. It embraces all colors from white to crimson, also yellow and purple, and many show lovely variegations. Each bulb will produce a fine flower that will last for many days, either in the garden or when cut for house decoration. I guarantee these bulbs to please you. Order by the thousand and plant a big bed.

P. S.—These splendid Tulips are a big bargain when we consider the greatly advanced freight rates, tariff revenue, and extra cost in wrapping, packing, etc. Order this month. The bulbs I hope to have ready to ship by October 1st. All are imported.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Mississippi.—Mr. Park: May I present two of my friends—Miss Calli Opsis and Mr. Gail Lardia—to your large family, and ask for them a few moments of attention, so as to become better acquainted with this charming couple. They are of the Park household, having come to me about two years ago. They are a pair of robust, romping ruralists that delight in outdoor life. From early spring until winter freezing they will fascinate you with that never-come-off smile, of which you will not tire because of its many changes. For further acquaintance with this winsome pair I refer you to Park's Floral Guide. I am writing the above for those who have not room and time for everything floral. I have tried and tested the friendship of many others, whose companionship gives much enjoyment.

Van R. Wilcox.

Laurel, Miss., Feb. 21, 1916.

From Indiana.—Mr. Park: A thing of interest is to find out from different sections the best kinds of plants for those sections, and the degree of hardness of plants, at the same time giving a note of their climate. Here, where we have long, hot, dry summers and very changeable winters, I find we cannot have many plants that seem to be hardy very much farther north. For instance, our Evergreens sunburn very badly in winter. In summer they suffer for water, and on the whole are not very satisfactory. This refers especially to Boxwood, Magnolias and the broad-leaved Evergreens and fancy dwarf species. They are hardy, but still conditions are against them. Nearly every collection of house plants contains some specimens of unusual and rare plants, especially tender plants and shrubs, and would not short descriptions and care of these plants by the different flower-lovers prove very interesting?

Mrs. G. A. Pleiss.

New Albany, Ind., Roselawn R. R. 1.

"Flora" or "Bargain Day" Patterns.

The best seam-allowance Patterns ever offered to the Home Dressmaking Public, at a lower price than ever before. Single Patterns 8c each. Catalogue containing over 400 Designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments, also latest Embroidery Designs, and a concise and comprehensive article on Dressmaking, 10c each. **"BARGAIN OFFER."**—Any 6 of these patterns together with a catalogue forwarded at the very low price of 50c. Mailed, postage prepaid and delivery guaranteed. Full and explicit directions for the construction of each garment appears on the pattern envelope. Write your name and address plainly, giving the number and size of each pattern ordered. Enclose stamps or currency for the amount of each order. Orders to be addressed to "Flora" or "Bargain Day" Pattern Co., P. O. Box 13, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.



1799—Ladies' Apron. Cut in sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It will require $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for a Medium size.

1832—A Dainty Frill Shirtwaist. Cut in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

1796—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 7 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

1822—Ladies' House or Porch Dress. Cut in sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

1842—Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size.

1797—A Simple Dress for Mother's Girl. Cut in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires $2\frac{3}{4}$

yards of 36-inch material for a 6-year size.

1806—A Simple Natty Suit for Mother's Boy. Cut in sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material for a 4-year size.



1827—A Smart Dress for Mother's Girl. Cut in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, and requires 4 yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

1838—Ladies' Combination Corset Cover and Underskirt. Cut in sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size.

1833—Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires $6\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

1831—Middy Suit for Juniors. Cut in sizes: 12, 14, and 16 years. It requires $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material for a 14-year size.

1820—A Most Attractive House or Home Dress, with Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths. Cut in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size.

1841—Boys' Blouse with Yoke in Square or Pointed Outline, and with Two Styles of Collar. Cut in sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards of 36-inch material for a 12-year size.

1836—A Smart Style for Misses and Small Women. Cut in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. It requires $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 44-inch material for an 18 year size.

FREE

9

23-1-14-20

1-14

1-21-20-15-13-15-2-9-12-5

GRAND SURPRISE - PACKET

WIN A PRIZE

The first figure of the above two lines is a word; the next four figures spell a word; the next two figures spell a word; the last ten spell another word. These four words form a sentence which will interest you. This most interesting puzzle can be solved with a little study as follows. There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet and we have used figures in spelling the four words instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE FOUR WORDS WE WILL SEND YOU A SURPRISE OUTFIT CONTAINING A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF 5 OF THE MOST HANDSOME POST CARDS YOU EVER SAW, ALL EMBOSSED IN COLORS AND BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES OF THE LATEST DESIGNS. ALSO A COPY OF A NEW YORK MAGAZINE. All you have to do is to inclose your answer in an envelope and mail at once. Try and make out the four words, ACT QUICKLY. Write the four words on a slip of paper, mail it immediately with your name and address, that is all. And you will promptly receive as your reward this SURPRISE PACKET, which is a handsome assortment. Answer at once. Address,

The Gentlewoman, 613 W. 43d St., Dept. 106, NEW YORK



Send No Money Just Your Name

You don't need money to get an automobile. Let me give you one of my brand new, used, latest model, five-passenger Ford Touring Cars, absolutely free of charge. I have given away dozens of them. You might as well have one, too. If you have no auto and want one, send me your name right away and say: "I want one of your free Ford"—a postcard will do. Rhoads Auto Club, 368 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kas.

Start a Friendship-Maid-Link-Bracelet LINKS ONLY 12¢



STERLING SILVER... ROLLED GOLD

Start a Friendship-Maid-Link-Bracelet, latest New York fashion. We start yours by giving you one link absolutely FREE engraved with 3 initials. Your friends give or exchange others. What more beautiful token or sentiment could be expressed. Send to-day for one or more LINKS (12¢ each) stating initials, Rolled Gold, Sterling Silver, Beaded or Plain design wanted. Start with Link and Ribbon we give FREE with first 12¢ order or more. Friendship Jewelry Co., 83 Chambers St., Dept. 806, New York

You Can Win a Gift

9			
23	9	14	

Each square here represents a letter—but figures are used instead of letters. There are 26 letters in the alphabet. Letter A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. The four squares make four letters and spell two words which will interest you mightily. If you make out the words send them with a 2¢ stamp to cover postage—agree to show my offer and mds. to your friends and I will send you a handsome Gift Package. Send 2¢ stamp quick. THE GIFT MAN, 207 New Ideas Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a country girl 12 years old. I live on a 120 acre farm. I like country life fine. I think I would like it better than city life, although I have never lived in a city. I have taken your Magazine for four months and would not be without it one month. It is such a good little helper. I have 16 house plants: one Carnation, and one Jacob's Ladder. Letters and postcards exchanged. Fannie M. Dawson. Stewart, Minn., May 8, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's daughter 17 years of age, and in the ninth grade at school. I live a mile and a quarter from school, and go every day I can. I enjoy your little Magazine very much, especially the Children's Letters, and I like country life. But I don't enjoy working in the field. I think flowers are very pretty, but house flowers and Roses are my favorites.

I want to tell you how much I appreciate your Magazine. I think it is grand. You tell us so much about flowers and birds, and bring out such good and helpful lessons about them, showing us how we should be kind to everything.

Letters exchanged. Hattie Brown. Sulphur, Okla., R. 1, box 14, June 16, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl seven years old, and live on a homestead of 320 acres. We have 44 head of cattle, six horses, nine pigs and



two dogs. The dogs' names are Brownie and Trix. We have 20 little chickens. It rains so much out here this year that the crops are late. There are lots of wild flowers here. We have Lily of the Valley, Violets and Pansies in bloom out of doors, and Oxalis, Nicotiana, and Geraniums in the house. My favorite wild flowers are Gumbo Lilies and Violets. I also love Pansies and Sweet Peas. There are trees here just along the streams of water, and we can see for about 10 miles. Black Horse Butte is 12 miles away, but we can see it very plainly in clear weather. Haskell, S. D., May 30, 1916. Alice Gregory.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little boy nine years old and live on a farm of 48 acres among the West Virginia hills. We have a one-year-old colt, and he will let my youngest brother and sister ride him. I will ride him when he gets older. Papa gave me a sheep, and now I have got two of my own. I would like to be a farmer some day. We should be kind to animals, and then they will do what we want them to do. I like birds, and have made some bird houses for them. I fastened a bucket up to the front porch, and a Wren made her nest in it. A Catbird made her nest in a flower bush at one corner of the house. We like for birds to build nests in our trees. There are lots of Robins and other birds here now. John Coogole.

Rinesville, W. Va., June 21, 1916.

Choice Bermuda Bulbs.



Freesia refracta.

Bermuda Easter Lily, the popular Easter flower, large, trumpet-shaped, pure white flowers at the summit of a leafy stem. Fine bulbs, 7 to 9 inches in circumference, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen. Selected bulbs, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Four Freesias and Two Zephyranthes may be grouped in a six-inch pot. One Bermuda Easter Lily or one Buttercup Oxalis will occupy a six-inch pot. I will send the eight bulbs with full cultural directions and Park's Floral Magazine a year for only 30 cents. For a club of five subscriptions, with this premium (\$1.50), I will send a *Crinum Powellii*, a beautiful, easily-grown plant, price 25 cents, or for eight subscriptions (\$2.00) a *Johnsoni Amaryllis*, or a fine bulb of *Lilium speciosum* fine, a hardy tenacious Lily of great beauty, easily grown and sure to bloom. Or the collection without Easter Lily, seven bulbs, for 15 cents.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SOW PANSIES.



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White, embracing pure white with an eye, white slightly shaded and tinted, white with spots, etc., 5

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GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



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Dracocephalum Ruyschiana, Japanese Dragon's Head. 5
Erigeron, new hybrids, elegant perennials; hardy, mixed. 5
Gaillardia grandiflora, compact, summer bedding; hardy perenn' 5
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Honesty, Lunaria biennis, silver-leaf; fine. 5
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Lychnis, large-flowered hybrids, mixed. 5
Myosotis, Forget-me-not, large-flowered; early varieties, all colors. 5
Ostrowskia magnifica, elegant, Campanula-like, giant plant. 5
Pausy, superb, large-flowered; complete mixture of all colors. 5
Peas, hardy perennial, everblooming, showy, hardy plants; mixed. 5
Pentstemon, choice perennial sorts, mixed. 5
Phlox, hardy perennial; mixed (seeds start slowly). 5
Pinks, **Carnations**, **Picotees**, hardy, double, fragrant; mixed. 5
Pinks, Park's Everblooming, finest mixed. 5
Platycodon, superb, hardy perenn' l, allied to Bellflower; mxd color 5
Polemonium, Jacob's Ladder, showy, mostly blue flowers; hardy. 5
Poppay, perennial hybrids, hardy; flowers large, various shades, mxd 5
Primula, hardy perennial, early flowering, beautiful mixed colors. 5
Pyrethrum, perennial Cosmos, beautiful in both foliage and flower. 5
Rocket, Sweet, Phlox-like, hardy; fragrant perennials, mixed. 5
Romneya Coulteri, Tree Poppy; giant white flowers, shrubby plant. 5
Salvia pratensis, the beautiful, perennial Salvia; flowers rich blue, showy, on long spikes; a long and free bloomer. 5
Saponaria ocyroides, creeping plant of great beauty; pink. 5
Silene Orientalis, a grand, showy biennial; masses of pink bloom. 5
Sweet William, giant sorts, finest mixture. 5
Tunica saxifraga, a lovely, hardy edging; rich-green foliage. 5
Verbascum Ol ympicum, Oriental Mullein; stately, showy biennial. 5
Veronica spicata, rich, blue spikes of bloom; fine. 5
Viola odorata, finest named sorts in mixture; seeds start tardily. 5
Viola, Tufted Pansy, finest mixture of colors from white to deep purple; many variegated; fine for beds; hardy, scented; mixed. 5
Wallflower, Non Plus Ultra, double, most beautiful of all; mixed. 5

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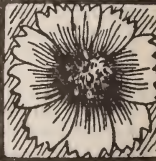
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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Price, 1 year 10 cts.
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[Entered at La Park, Pa.,
postoffice as second class mail matter.]

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. LII.

La Park, Pa., September, 1916.

No. 9.

FALL-O'-THE-YEAR.

Quail in the corn-fields, mallard in the lake;
Nuts in the open burs, Rose hips in the brake;
Carpet of the Goldenrod in the woodland spread—
Field-of-cloth-o'-gold, this, for a monarch's tread!
Heralds of the north wind sounding trumpets clear;
Hail the Prince of Opulence, Fall-o'-the-Year!

Tallahassee, Fla.

Anna McQueen.

THE JAPANESE IRIS.

WE ALL recall with pleasure the clumps of beautiful Blue Flags or Iris which adorn the old-fashioned gardens wherever we find them. How beautiful they are in the garden, and when cut and placed in vases what an array of beauty they afford by their fresh blooms every morning! The modern gardens, however, exhibit a greater variety of colors, and equally as beautiful and showy blooms, while the period of blooming extends from early spring until midsummer.

Perhaps the greatest addition to the Iris family was the glorious "Flags" introduced from Japan. These constitute an altogether different class of Iris—different in form, in color, and in time of blooming. Some of these Iris grow one foot high, while others attain the height of three feet. Some are three inches in diameter, while others are six or seven inches in diameter; some are single, while others are double; and the range of color is from pure

white to crimson and dark royal purple, including distinct markings of orange and yellow.

The plants grow readily in any deep, moist, rich earth, and thrive in a partially shaded situation. They are perfectly hardy when well-established, and can be depended upon to bloom every season, the blooming period coming later, at a time when the flowers of other Iris have disappeared. The plants grow and bloom especially well by a stream of water or pond, where the soil does not dry out, and

where there is partial shade during the hot noonday hours. The richer the soil the stronger will be the plants, and the better the flowers. The plants are readily propagated from seeds and from divisions of the roots; and the flowers come at a time when garden flowers are naturally scarce, while they are fine for cutting for vases. This Iris is, therefore, especially valuable for amateur cultivation. The plants can be set at any time during spring, summer and autumn, just so the roots can get well started and the plants sufficiently established to withstand the frosts of winter. See engraving.



JAPANESE IRIS.

Worms.—To get rid of these allow the soil to become almost dry, then apply lime water until

it runs freely from the base of the pot; tapping on the earth will also bring them to the surface.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

GEO. W. PARK, B. Sc., Editor and Proprietor,
LA PARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

The Editor invites correspondence from all who love and cultivate flowers.

Subscription Price, 10 cents for 1 year, 25 cents for 3 years, or 50 cents for 6 years.

All communications relating to advertising should be directed to J. M. Fogelsanger, 612-614 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., who is the advertising representative.

[Entered at La Park, Pa., postoffice as second class mail matter.]

September, 1916.

Black Lice.—The black lice that sometimes appear upon the under side of Nasturtium and Poppy leaves can be avoided by placing chopped tobacco stems upon the ground when the plants are young. They can also be overcome by spraying with tobacco tea and dusting with Pyrethrum powder before the foliage dries.

Kudzu Vine.—A Kudzu Vine three years old in the garden at La Park bloomed freely last season. The soil is sand and garden loam in good condition. The plant was trained to a strong pole. The flowers are purple, in clusters, but not very showy. The vine is exceedingly vigorous, and a shoot would probably grow 100 feet in length in a season. Where a plant is not inclined to bloom, fertilize it with bonedust.

Hollyhock Blight.—There is a blight or fungus which affects the Hollyhocks, soon covering all the plants about a place, as it spreads by spores. It is said that to spray the plants several times during the early part of the season with Bordeaux mixture is beneficial. There is, however, no effectual remedy for this disease. As with all other fungus diseases, it is well to gather and burn the affected leaves as soon as the fungus shows, and the rest of the foliage can be sprayed with the mixture.

Fertilizing Plants.—As a rule plants should not be fertilized oftener than once a month, and then the fertilizer should be mild, so as not to injure the roots of the plants. A liquid made by stirring a quart of fresh horse manure in two gallons of water, and applying it when the plants need watering, will be found a good fertilizer to stimulate growth. To promote the development of the flowers it is better to stir a spoonful of bonemeal into the surface soil, and allow the fertilizing elements to be carried down to the roots in watering. When a liquid fertilizer is used in a very dilute form, it can be applied once every fortnight. It is generally true that plants are injured more by injudicious fertilizing than they are benefited, simply because the material is applied too strong or too often.

BEGONIAS.

ALL BEGONIAS delight in a light, porous, well-drained soil. A mixture of wood's earth, leaf-mold, and well-rotted manure, equal parts, thoroughly mixed and well-drained, will grow the plants to perfection. In cleaning the garden in summer, the weeds from the beds and the scrapings from the walks piled together will generally make a compost suitable for Begonias the following spring, especially if some sharp sand is mixed with it. In potting fibrous Begonias firm the soil well about the roots and keep the plants where they will be shielded from the hot summer sun. The plants will grow and bloom all the better if the soil is covered with Sphagnum Moss during the dry, heated term. In potting tuberous Begonias allow the crown to protrude above the soil, and if the weather is dry fill in with sharp sand until the tubers are covered. This will prevent rapid evaporation and promote the health and growth of the plants.



FIBROUS BEGONIA.

Strobilanthes Dyerianus.—This is a beautiful foliage plant, the color being bronzy green and rich, metallic purple. The flowers are tubular, of a lavender color, and borne in winter. The plants thrive in a compost suitable for a Geranium, say one-third fibrous garden loam, one-third well-rotted manure, and one-third sand, all well mixed and well drained. The plant likes a warm, sunny window in winter and partial shade in summer. Water sparingly when growth is inactive, but freely when the plant is growing. Small plants should be potted in three-inch pots and shifted into larger pots as soon as the roots begin to crowd. In potting firm the soil well. If drainage is insufficient the plant will lose its foliage and die.

Tulips from Seeds.—When Tulip seeds first ripen they germinate readily, and if the little plants are given protection, such as a coating of straw or fodder, applied about the time the ground begins to freeze, they will endure the winter. Keep them cultivated the following season, and protect them the second winter in the same way. The seedlings will become blooming plants when four years old, if given proper attention.

A Plant Enemy.—A little "striped worm" sometimes enters the stems of Dahlias, Zinnias, and other plants, going up or down the center of the plant, and ruining its growth. The only remedy is to watch for the enemy, and when an entrance hole is noticed, split the stem, remove the borer, and bind up the stem with a cloth string.

AN ATTRACTIVE IOWA HOME.

THE ENGRAVING upon this page represents the charming home of a subscriber to the Floral Magazine living in Webster City, Ia. The photo was taken last summer, and was sent to the Editor accompanied by the following note:

Mr. Park:—Here is a picture of our home, which I will describe. The flower beds being in the back yard do not show. The vines about the front porch are of White Clematis, Roses and Honeysuckles. At the base are Dwarf Cannas and red Salvia. Around the bay window are Chrysanthemums, and next to the wall under the conservatory is a border of pink Geraniums and, Snapdragons. The clumps in the foreground are Peonies. Early in the spring the Tulips all around the walks are gay, and these are followed by large clumps of Dicentra or Bleeding Heart. Still later Day Lilies, bright and fragrant, decorate the place and perfume the air. Large native trees shade the grounds with a rich foliage in summer, and give a picturesque appearance in winter when everything is covered with snow.

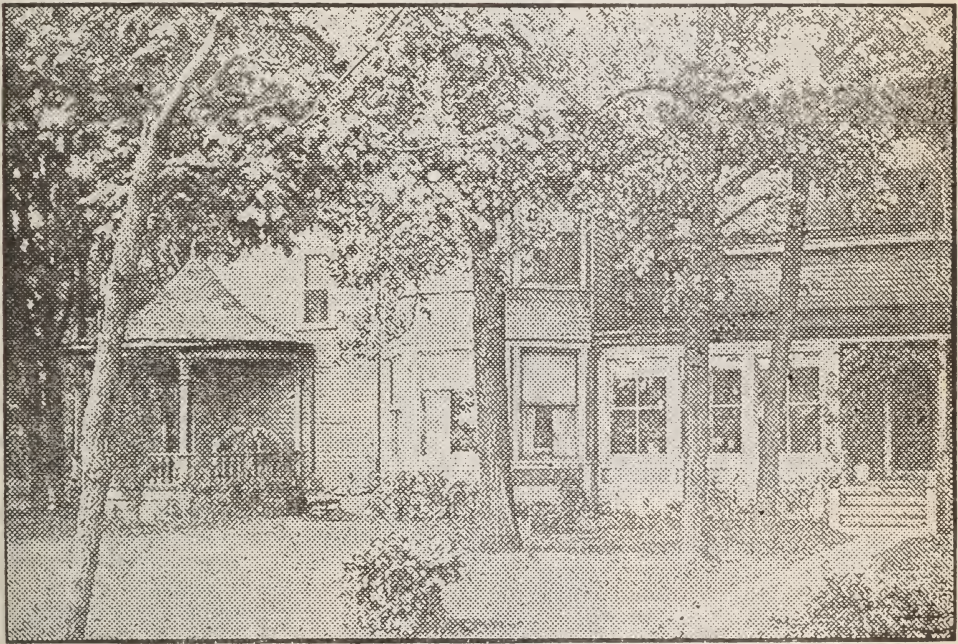
Nov. 2, 1915.

Mrs. Hawley.

AZALEAS.

THE HARDY AZALEA should be given a shady place and soil that is free from lime. If the soil is naturally charged with lime, make a large excavation and fill it in with gravelly soil from the woods, mixing with it a portion of leaf-soil which can be scraped from the surface under the trees. Set the plants in the spring, heeling the soil well about them. During summer cut back straggling branches, so as to give the plant a bushy form. If the situation is moist the plant will bloom freely every season, and the only care necessary will be to curtail the shoots that push out beyond others, which, if left uncut, will change the bushy form of the plants.

For window culture the time to buy Azaleas is in winter or early spring. Get them of the florist, and they will decorate your room until the flowers fade. After that set the plants in



AN IOWA HOME.

The engraving and description of this handsome rural home indicate its attractiveness and convenience as a place of abode. With modern appointments and tasteful and pleasing surroundings, such a home cannot but foster contentment, and promote the peace and happiness of its occupants.

Dahlia Clumps.—The sprouts of Dahlias are produced along the stem to which the tubers are attached. There are no eyes upon the tubers. In lifting the clumps, therefore, do not disturb the tubers, and do not divide the clumps until spring, after the sprouts appear. The clumps should be so divided that a tuber or more will have an unbroken connection with each sprout.

a retired place and continue watering, occasionally applying a liquid fertilizer, so that the plant may grow satisfactorily. When summer comes and the plant becomes inactive, plunge it outdoors in partial shade, and let it remain there until the approach of frost, when it can be taken up and given its place in the window. While the plant is plunged outdoors spray it once a week with water, but avoid watering until the foliage begins to wilt. The formation of buds largely depends upon the outdoor treatment, at which time the buds are formed and the plant is put in condition for future blooming. Should a plant be root-bound the time to shift it into a larger pot is just when the flowers fade.

ABOUT PÆONIES.

A GOOD TIME to take up and divide Pæonies is in August and September. The roots, when set during these months, will become established in their new quarters, and endure the winter safely, and many of them will bloom the following season even when quite small. The bed should be in full sunshine, rich, porous and well-drained, and the plants should be set in rows two and a half feet apart, and two feet apart in the rows. The bed should not be disturbed for from five to eight years, and it is well to plant small roots at first, so that they will not have to be soon replanted. A sandy soil is preferable to a tenacious loam, and a bed sloping south is better than one sloping north.

In preparing the bed it is well to apply a liberal dressing of fresh-slacked lime. This will



sweeten the soil, make it mellow, and promote the full development of the buds. In sour soil the buds are liable to blast before opening. A bed of Pæonies of mixed varieties is preferable to one where the flowers are all of one color, as the display is more attractive to the eye, and the different varieties not all blooming at the same time keep up the display for a longer period.

Where plants fail to bloom satisfactorily it is well to remove them during this season, preparing the bed and planting as suggested. In planting set the roots perpendicular in the soil, and do not allow the sprout which is starting more than one inch beneath the surface. After planting heel the ground well around the root and cover the bed with stable litter. This will insure the starting of the plants, and their safety during winter, as also their free growth in early spring. Planted in this way many of the single-eyed roots will make a vigorous growth next season, and develop buds and flowers.

POINSETTIA.

POINSETTIA plants bloom at Christmas and remain in bloom for several weeks. As soon as they are through blooming the plants should be set away and the soil kept merely moist to keep the plant from starting growth. This will give it a rest, and when the resting period is over, cut the plant back and begin watering gradually. If the roots are crowded the plant should be repotted at this time. The cuttings can be used for starting new plants. The more severely the plants are cut back the stronger will be the growth of new shoots. In Florida the plants are usually set out at the side of a wall or building, and in the spring the tops are cut back within six inches of the ground. The dry season in that State gives the plants a rest, and when rain comes the growth is vigorous, so that the plants will make shoots to the height of five or six feet, which produce very large, showy bracts at Christmas. The plants will not make a growth while the ground is dry, and at the North water should be withheld long enough for the plants to have a good rest, say two months or more. When growth begins the soil may be enriched around the plants, and an occasional application of a weak liquid fertilizer will be found beneficial.

Caladium Esculentum.—This Caladium produces a tuber which increases in size every year, and the larger the tuber the stronger will be the growth of the stems and leaves. In planting set the tubers several inches beneath the surface. It can be planted outdoors or in a pot or tub if desired. It is a semi-aquatic plant, and should be kept well-watered while growing. It will thrive in a shady place, or even when direct sunlight is entirely excluded. The vessel in which it is planted should be proportioned to the size of the tuber. A tuber two inches in diameter will do well in a vessel as large as a candy bucket, while one five inches in diameter should be planted in a half barrel tub. The plant is improved by watering occasionally with a liquid fertilizer, and if fresh horse manure from the roadside is placed over the surface soil, and over this a layer of Sphagnum Moss, the growth will be marvelous. The soil should be well-drained, and the plant should never be allowed to suffer for want of water.

Prayer Bean.—*Abrus præcatorius*, known as Prayer Bean, has a seed about as large as a Sweet Pea, which is bright scarlet with a black eye, from which also it gets the name of "Crab's Eye." The seeds are impervious to air and moisture, and should be soaked in warm, not hot, water for several days before planting. When they swell and appear in a sprouting condition, take them out and plant them in sandy soil. The plant is a leguminous vine, often found at the South, but rarely at the North. It is sometimes called Weather Plant, as the condition of the leaves is said to act as a barometer.

CHILDREN'S LETTER

MY DEAR CHILDREN:—You all like a big, showy flower that you can see—one that looks right at you and bows and smiles and seems to say: "Look at me! The bright rays of the sun make me glad and full of joy, and I try to give to you what God has given to me." The Sunflower is one of these. It brings cheer to many homes, and is just as bright in the yard of the

poor home as in that of the rich. Its growth tends to make the air sweet and pure, as well as to give the home a charm to the eye. It is sure to grow and bloom well where it can see the sun, and at dawn, or when the bright rays come fresh and warm from the hills in the East, you will find the blooms bent to look to the East, and greet with open faces the bright orb of the new day. At noon they look up, and as the day fades and the sun hides from sight in the far West, the blooms face the West, and seem to be sad that the day is past. When the next day comes we find the blooms again bent to the East, and the joy of the past made new. How glad the world would be, dear little boys and girls, if all would seek the bright things of life as the Sunflower seeks the glow of the warm sun. Too often we think of the ills and griefs that meet us, and do not mind the gay and sunny things of good cheer that are ours if we would but see them.

But, my children, the Sunflower is not the only one that says: "Look at me!" There are others, and one of them is the big Hibiscus found in a wild state in swamps of the South, and grown in our yards at the North. I first got seeds of this plant in a swamp near New Orleans. The plants were in clumps, and were eight feet high, with broad leaves and huge rose and white flowers with a dark red eye. Later I got seeds of deep red sorts known as Meehan's hybrids, and have all the colors. But last week, while in Florida, I was more than glad to find the wild form in bloom by the St. John's River, and in a swamp near

Palatka. Some of the plants were nine feet high, with lobed leaves and the top a mass of buds and rich red bloom, very showy. I got seeds of them and hope to see plants of this fine sort in bloom at La Park in due time. All of these plants of Hibiscus, which bear flowers from five to eight inches across, and die to the ground in the fall, may be grown from seeds, and will last for years when once started. They bloom from June till frost, and always make a fine show.

While at the swamp I spoke of I found other plants akin to the Hibiscus that are worth our care at home. These plants were of *Kosteletzkya Virginica*. They were six feet high, of tree form, and every branch was a wreath of pink bloom not unlike a small Hollyhock. The buds were of all sizes, and would keep up the show for a long time. I got seeds of this plant also, and will soon be able to add it to my list.

Hibiscus flowers are very pretty, but mostly last only a day. The next day a new bud opens, fresh and bright, and calls for our praise, which it is sure to get. Hibiscus *Syriacus* is a hardy shrub at the North, and is in bloom from June till late fall. It is known as *Althea*. Hibiscus *rosa Sinensis* is the Chinese sort, a pot shrub at the North, and grown on the lawn and as a hedge plant South. It is bright and ever in bloom. Hibiscus *Coccineus* and *H. grandiflorus* and hybrids are hardy from year to year, but the tops die to the ground every winter. These are often known as *Crimson-eye Hibiscus*. Hibiscus *trionum* is an annual sort from Africa that re-seeds, and once in the garden it will take care of itself. It is often called "Flower of an hour," for the pretty white flowers with large dark eye last but a few hours. All are fine for the garden in summer, and the Chinese sort blooms in a sunny window in winter.

My little friends, you will be pleased with all of these plants, as well as with the big Sunflower, and I urge you to give them a trial.

Your friend,
Geo. W. Park.

La Park, Pa., August 19, 1916.

Drying Tuberous Begonias.—

When there is danger of frost in autumn Tuberous Begonias should be protected or lifted and dried off, if planted out. If in pots withhold water and cover the tubers with dry sand when the tops disappear. The pots can then be set away in a frost-proof room.



SUNFLOWER.

CALLA LILY.

THE CALLA LILY requires a good rest during the year, and ought to bloom well. At that time it should be kept in a cool place and water entirely withheld from it for at least two or three months. The tubers



may even be taken out of the soil and kept dry and cool during that time. Those who are unsuccessful with their plants should buy blooming-sized tubers from a florist. They will come in tuberous form, without foliage, and should be set one inch beneath the surface, as the roots push out from the crown of the tuber. In a short time after the roots will develop, and the flower buds will issue. A tuber one and one-half inches in diameter will produce

a fine flower. When the first flower begins to fade cut the stem low to the ground, and you will find another bud pushing up. Be careful not to injure this, and it will develop into a second flower; and often the third flower will appear. See that the soil is sandy, porous and well-drained. Water sparingly until growth begins, then water freely. The plant likes a rather shady situation, but will bear considerable sunlight.

Starting Rose Cuttings in Autumn.—Hardy Roses, as well as those that are tender, can be started by taking cuttings late in autumn. Use a sharp knife in making the cuttings, and tie them in little bundles, burying them with the tops downward in a trench deep enough to exclude the frosts. Pure sand should be packed around the cuttings, but the other space can be filled in with garden loam, tramped firm so as to exclude the air and frost. In the spring these cuttings are taken up after danger of frost, and inserted in three parts sand and one part loam, the bed being covered with a sash. Avoid bright sunshine while the sash is on, as it will ruin the cuttings. The cuttings should be four or five inches long, and be inserted at least two-thirds of their length in the sandy soil. By autumn the bed of cuttings will be well-rooted and ready to transplant.

Day Lilies.—The white Day Lily can be separated and transplanted in autumn, after the plants are through blooming. The soil for the bed should be deep, enriched with well-rotted manure, and made porous by the addition of rather coarse sand, well mixed. The bed should be in partial shade if possible, and the plants do better where the soil is naturally deep and moist.

ABOUT SWEET PEAS.

IN PLANTING Sweet Peas in a trench it should be borne in mind that the plants have to develop their roots below the seeds, and consequently the soil below should be spaded up to the depth of at least one foot. At the same time some well-rotted manure should be incorporated with it. To simply dig out a trench in the soil and plant the Sweet Peas in it will not produce satisfac-



tory results. The Peas thus planted will grow and bloom for a short period, but soon the foliage will turn brown at the base, and this will extend upward until the plants are dead. Recently Sweet Peas have been troubled with plant lice. These are easily overcome by placing tobacco stems around the base of the plants, and weaving some stems in the meshes of the wire trellis. There is a limit to the deep planting of Sweet Peas, and care should be taken not to smother the roots by planting so deep in the soil that the air cannot have access to them.

Forced Bulbs.—Hyacinth and Narcissus bulbs that have been forced into bloom during the past winter should not be depended upon to bloom during the coming winter, if the best results are desired. It is better to keep the forced bulbs in their pots in the cellar until October, then bed them out where they will bloom the following spring. Good imported bulbs, suitable for potting for house decoration in winter, are so cheap that it is better to plant the old bulbs out, and secure a stock of good imported bulbs for window decoration.

Lily of the Valley.—The Lily of the Valley is perfectly hardy, and can be bedded out in a moist, shady part of the garden or lawn. It will grow in a place so much shaded that many other things will fail, and can be depended upon to bloom every season in the spring. In setting a bed the pips should be placed so that the crown will be near the surface of the ground, and about six inches apart each way in the bed. They will grow in almost any soil, either porous or tenacious.

Editorial Letter.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—Near to the steps of the front porch of my home is a little bed of *Nicotiana affinis*, hybrid varieties, the colors ranging from white to crimson. The plants are at present a mass of bloom, fragrant, showy and beautiful. In the center of the bed is a large plant of *Brugmansia suaveolens*, that blooms almost continuously, the



NICOTIANA AFFINIS.



PASSIFLORA PFORDTI.

big, open, wide trumpets approaching a foot in length and emitting a delicious odor that permeates the air for many feet around.

Not far from this bed is a trellis covered with a blooming Passion Vine, *Passiflora Pfordti*. It is admirable in foliage and the large, showy flowers, complex in form, exhibit an array of pink, violet, blue and chocolate colors on a chaste white and green background. These flowers are exceedingly fragrant, and when several are open the perfume can be noticed for many yards away.

This Passion Vine trellis is at one side of the steps that go down from the end of the porch, and on the other side is another trellis of the beautiful *Ipomoea grandiflora*, every morning displaying its immense, exquisite blue, pink-shaded flowers; the vine is of vigorous growth, and has stretched its long arms into the Locust tree above, and will soon make bright and beautiful the entire tree-top.

Just across the driveway, which runs in front of the steps, is still another trellis, which is covered with the exquisite foliage of that most graceful of vines, *Thunbergia grandiflora*; the vine is not now in bloom, but both sides of the trellis show the handsome foliage, light green, prominently veined, and pleasingly attractive. When this plant comes into bloom the trellis will be glorious.

At the rear of the house, near to the pump on the porch, is another trellis which has been covered throughout the early part of the season with *Clematis Jackmanii* in full bloom. Old-fashioned Morning Glories have now re-covered this trellis, and are making a charming display every morning, their lovely white and blue and

scarlet and rose flowers smiling and nodding in the early morning zephyrs.

In front of the Evergreens, and bordering the lawn, are big plants of *Hydrangea paniculata*, now showing immense, fluffy panicles of white bloom. These plants were pruned late in spring, when the new shoots were almost ready to show buds. All of the superfluous branches were taken out, leaving only as many branches as would develop superior clusters of bloom; then the ground around beneath the plants was given a coating of stable manure. This accounts for the very handsome appearance of these *Hydrangeas* this season.

They succeed the lovely native *Hydrangea arborescens sterilis* and are not unlike it.

In the garden near-by is an immense bed of the beautiful *Lilie's Henryii* and *Schrymackersii*, all in full bloom, eliciting the enthusiastic admiration of everyone who sees it.

Near the center of the perennial garden by the office is a splendid clump of that giant perennial, *Silphium perfoliatum*, nine feet high, the branching tops a sheet of golden flowers. This plant is not delicate in growth and is especially suited for large grounds or for effect among groups of tall shrubbery.

Not far from this clump is a bed of *Rudbeckia Newmanii*, two feet high and showing a profusion of large golden flowers with prominent black center. There is perhaps no more showy golden-flowered autumn bedding plant than this *Rudbeckia*. When in full bloom it is gorgeous. *Rudbeckia Sullivanti* grows one foot taller, and is perhaps its equal. All the *Rudbeckias* keep in bloom for a long



RUDBECKIA.

time, and can be effectively used wherever a showy bed of golden autumn flowers may be wanted.

These are a few of the many things that will draw the visitor's attention and excite his admiration at this time.

Very truly yours,
La Park, Pa., Aug. 23, 1916. Geo. W. Park.

HARDY BULBS ROTTING.

THE HARDY BULBS, such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus and Crocuses, should be planted in a sunny bed, the soil being porous and well-drained. In a bed of tenacious soil the bulbs are liable to rot,



SINGLE NARCISSUS

especially if there is a prolonged spell of wet weather just after the plants bloom. In Holland, where they are produced, the soil is at least one-half sand, and provided with good drainage. Where the soil is tenacious it is well to lift the bulbs as soon as the foliage begins to fade, dry them off, and keep them in a cool, dry cellar until planting time in autumn. These bulbs will bloom well the first year when planted in tenacious soil in a shady situation, but they should not be expected to do service more than a single season under such conditions. In a very sandy soil, however, well-drained, and in full exposure to the sun, the bulbs mostly continue to bloom satisfactorily for many years.

Spring-blooming Pansies.—If seedling Pansies have not been started during the month of August, they should be sown early in September, provided the plants are expected to bloom in the spring. In the South the seeds may be sown later for winter and spring blooming. The finest Pansies grown at the North are from plants started in August and early September. The seeds may be sown later, but the plants will not bloom so early in spring. Seedling Pansy plants are perfectly hardy at the North if given a slight protection by placing a board frame around the bed to ward off the cold winds.

Cutting Back Vines.—Crimson Ramblers thrive best in an open situation, trained to a trellis where the sun and air can have free access from all sides. The same is true of other Roses, especially such plants as are subject to mildew. Pruning should be done immediately after the flowers fade, the old parts of the bush being cut away with all of the blooming branches, so as to encourage the growth of young, vigorous shoots which will be found along the stem. The sooner this trimming is done after the flowers fade the better. In pruning the Japanese Honeysuckle cut away the dead or frozen parts early in spring. The same treatment should be given Clematis paniculata.

Failures with Crocuses.—Most of the failures with Crocuses come from late planting. Get and plant them as early in fall as they can be procured—before the middle of October, or at least before November, if possible.

WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS.

AMONG THE best winter-blooming plants for the amateur's window are Chinese Primroses, Primula Obconica, Primula Malacoides, Browallia Speciosa, Crassula Cordata, Lopsia Rosea, Geranium, Eranthemum pulchellum, Cuphea platycentra, Abutilon Anna, Abutilon Mesopotamicum, Abutilon Scarlet, Thunbergia alata, Single Compact Petunia and Impatiens Sultana. All of these will do well where the temperature does not get below freezing, and where the plants will get sufficient sunshine and heat to develop the buds and flowers. The plants should be potted during this month if possible and get them well started before frost comes. They should be potted at least six weeks before the plants are expected to bloom. The Primroses will thrive satisfactorily in an east window, or



CHINESE PRIMROSE.

even in a north window where they will get plenty of light. Impatiens Sultana requires more heat than most of the others, and should be grown in direct sunlight if possible, as also Petunia, Crassula and Geranium.

For a densely shaded window use Kenilworth Ivy, as a basket or bracket pot plant, and Parlor Ivy for training upon a string or trellis. The bulbous plants will also bloom well in winter when properly started, and do not require much direct sunlight. Avoid sudden changes of temperature and do not keep the soil wet. Moisten the atmosphere by keeping open, shallow pans of water upon the stove or register. To have the plants thrive well this is important. Use Primroses freely, as they are among the most satisfactory of all window plants for winter-blooming.

Blight on Hollyhocks.—The Hollyhock blight is a troublesome fungus that is difficult to eradicate. The affected foliage should be gathered and burned as soon as the disease appears, and it may be necessary to discard the culture of Hollyhocks for a while until the disease disappears. Some recommend spraying with Bordeaux mixture, but this remedy is rarely effectual.

Pansy Enemy.—Sometimes Pansies are troubled with an enemy which works on the underside of the leaves, causing them to turn brown, and eventually the plants to die. In most cases tobacco stems chopped up and placed on the soil beneath the plants will prove an effectual remedy in eradicating the pest.

MEYENIA ERECTA.**STARTING HARDY ROSES.**

BELONGING TO THE natural order Acanthaceæ we have the genus *Thunbergia* in many beautiful species, which are mostly vines of easy growth, bearing freely white, blue or scarlet flowers. The annual *Thunbergia alata*, with showy flowers in a variety of colors, is easily grown from seeds, and blooms well either in summer or winter. *Thunbergia grandiflora* is an exquisite greenhouse perennial, bearing clusters of large, light-blue flowers almost continuously. When it is planted out in the spring it is a beautiful trellis plant in the garden. *Thunbergia fragrans* bears pure white flowers, slightly fragrant, though a variety under the name of *Thunbergia fragrans lavis* is not fragrant.

A number of plants formerly classed under the generic name *Meyenia* are now regarded as species of *Thunbergia*, and one of the most handsome is *Thunbergia Meyenia erecta*, shown in the illustration. This species was introduced from West Africa in 1857. It grows to the height of six feet, the branches bearing at the leaf axils large, handsome flowers, the corolla dark blue, the throat orange, and the tube pale yellow. These flowers are borne almost continuously throughout the whole year. The leaves are opposite

on the stem, ovate or oblong in form, smooth, and of a dark-green color. They form an exquisite setting for the attractive flowers.

Although of easy culture and very attractive, this plant is as yet but little known, and is found only in private collections. There is a variety, *Thunbergia erecta alba*, which has white flowers with a yellow tube, but in all other respects is like the species. The plants will thrive in any good potting compost with good drainage, shielded only from the hot mid-day sun. It is a greenhouse plant that should be better known.

Perennial Pea.—The vines of Perennial Pea die to the ground each season and should be removed the following spring, or they may be cut back before winter and used for protection for bulbs or plants that are not liable to smother.



A SUBSCRIBER IN West Virginia asks how to start hardy Roses. She has not been successful in getting the cuttings to root. She should make cuttings of the new growth in November, cutting them five inches long, tying in bunches with the tops all one way, then burying them in the ground below the frost line with the tops downward. In burying them put sand under, around and over the bundle and then cover with ordinary soil. Tread it in firmly and protect with straw or boards to keep the air and cold and frost from reaching them. In the spring take up the bundle, separate the cuttings and place

them in sandy soil in a partially shaded place, leaving just one eye above the soil. The cuttings will be found calloused when taken up, and in a little while roots will form and growth will begin. When well-rooted the plants may be lifted and set where they are wanted.

Delinquent Lilies.—Occasionally Lily bulbs planted late in the season will fail to start, though retaining their plumpness and vitality. Such bulbs may remain dormant for an entire year, and start growth the next season. Lilies have two kinds of roots, the large, fleshy perennial roots at the base of the bulb, and the

fibrous, annual roots which push out from the stem above the bulb. When the perennial roots are destroyed in transplanting, the bulbs will sometimes fail to grow until the new perennial roots push out. When a bulb fails to grow, therefore, it should not be disturbed, but allowed to remain until the following spring, when its growth may be renewed.

Salpiglossis.—*Salpiglossis* has a beautiful tubular flower similar in shape to the *Petunia*. It is of fine texture and the flowers are charmingly penciled in all the rich colors. Plants are easily grown from seeds and should be set about eight inches apart in a bed to make a fine display. They bloom continuously and grow from two to three feet high. The bed should be in a sunny situation, the soil loose and porous and kept free from weeds. It is an annual that should be popular.

SENECIO CLIVORUM.

SOME OF OUR native species of Senecio are rather unsightly weeds, but a species recently introduced from China is an attractive perennial, as the engraving upon this page indicates. The big, shining, heart-shaped leaves a foot or more across form a huge rosette or tuft at the ground, from which the tall, showy scapes arise almost hidden by the large, pleasing flowers, orange-yellow with a brown center, appearing in July and August. It is not a delicate plant, but of much value for a background, or for planting by the water's edge, as it likes a moist place. Plants may be propagated from seeds or by division. The bold, blooming plants are several feet in height.

Nitrate of Soda.

—This is a concentrated fertilizer and must be used very sparingly. A level teaspoonful of the salt-like grains would be enough for a large plant. The grains are usually about the size of coffee grains, and in applying should be broken up, so as to be better distributed over the ground.

Japanese

Rose. — What is known as Japanese Rose is *Rosa Rugosa*, which will grow 10 feet high, bearing large, single, white and rose-colored flowers, followed by very large hips or seed-balls, which turn to a beautiful carmine-scarlet color in autumn. The so-called Japanese Rose-bush, sometimes advertised, is the dwarf Polyantha Rose grown from seeds. The plants are miniature, and more of a curiosity than anything else. Its seeds germinate well, and the seedling plants begin to bloom when four or five months old. The seeds are mostly offered under the name of *Rosa Polyantha Nana*, and almost any florist can supply the seeds at five cents per packet.

AGAPANTHUS.

A SUBSCRIBER WRITES that she has a Lily which throws up a tall spike with a shower of blue bells at the top. This description would answer for *Agapanthus*, which is almost hardy at the North, but must be grown in a pot or tub. It should be shifted when the roots begin to crowd, otherwise the strong, fleshy roots will burst the pot.

The plant does well in summer set on the east side of a house or building, or on an east porch, and kept well-watered during its grow-

ing and blooming period. If in a pot set the pot in a saucer and keep water in the saucer most of the time. If in a tub cover the surface with *Sphagnum Moss* to prevent rapid evaporation. It is an easily grown and beautiful plant, and is generally satisfactory in the hands of the amateur florist.

Layering

Plants. — Various kinds of Clematis plants can be increased by layering the branches, which is simply cutting the stem partly through and burying a portion of the branch during the growing season, allowing the tip to protrude above the soil. Again the following spring such branches will be rooted, and can be separated and transplanted. And the same is true of



SENECIO CLIVORUM.

La France and other Roses which have been grafted upon wild Roses. Many species of Clematis can be successfully grown from seeds, and Roses can be started from cuttings taken late in the fall.

Love-in-a-mist. — This is the common name of *Nigella Damascena*, a very pleasing, easily-grown hardy annual, the seeds of which may be sown early in spring. The pretty blue flowers are followed by large, inflated seed pods which are quite ornamental. It re-seeds.



HARDY CRIMSON AUTUMN CHRYSANTHEMUM.

ABOUT AUTUMN CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

IF THERE ARE ANY prettier late fall flowers than the Chrysanthemums I would like to have them, but I've never seen anything their equal. My plants are a mass of bloom, and they have been for some time. The white ones look like a snowbank, with Evergreens for the background. It is now November 11th, and nearly all the plants have fulfilled their mission and passed into oblivion, but the lovely Chrysanthemums constantly look at you with their bright faces of various colors, and say: "Winter has not arrived yet, and we can stay a little longer." I have several colors, and intend getting more as soon as I can.

Anna, Ohio.

Miss Lizzie Brackney.



ROMAN NARCISSUS AND HYACINTHS.

THE SO-CALLED Roman Narcissus and Hyacinths shown in the above engraving are commercially grown in the south of France, and exported to this and other countries. The bulbs are not as large as those of the Dutch Narcissus and Hyacinths, but they ripen earlier and can be obtained in America a month before the Dutch bulbs, and the flowers will bloom earlier. The Paper White and Double Roman Narcissus are very beautiful and fragrant varieties of the Polyanthus class, the flowers coming in exquisite clusters. Paper White Narcissus has pure white flowers, and Double Roman has white flowers with an orange center. Both are easily grown and

sure to bloom. The Roman Hyacinths in white, pink and blue are single-flowered, in splendid spikes, the bells very graceful and deliciously fragrant. All of these bulbs will grow in water or pots of soil. They should be set away in a dark place after the bulbs are potted or placed until well rooted, when they may be brought to the light and will quickly come into bloom. If started early these bulbs may be brought into full bloom before Christmas, and can be used to decorate the home during the glad holiday season.

Wintering Hibiscus.—Hibiscus Sinensis can be wintered at the North in a dry, well-ventilated, frost-proof cellar. A better place to winter it is in a dry, frost-proof room, where it can get a modicum of sun during winter. Water sparingly while the plant is inactive.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

White Flies.—Mr. Park: Please tell me what will kill the little white flies on plants.—J. Mann, N. H.

Ans.—Perhaps the best remedy for the little white flies that trouble house plants is to spray them with lime-sulphur solution, one part solution to 12 parts tobacco tea, adding a little fresh-slacked lime, enough to whiten the material and slightly silver the foliage. The flies do not enjoy the foliage that has been sprayed with this liquid.

Rose Blight.—Mr. Park: Some Rose bushes I bought last year began to get black at the top, and the blight extended downward until it destroyed the plants. How should I have treated the plants to get rid of the blight?—A. W. S., Pa., April 1, 1916.

Ans.—As soon as the blight was noticed the affected parts should have been taken off and burned, and the remaining parts sprayed with lime-sulphur solution, one part to twelve parts water, or with a weak solution of Bordeaux Mixture. If the Bordeaux Mixture is too strong it will ruin the plants, and do as much damage as the blight. As a rule, it is better to spray Roses with lime-sulphur solution from the time the leaves begin to develop in the spring until the buds begin to open. This will not only prevent the blight, but it is an effectual remedy for practically all the insects that trouble Roses.

Non-blooming Primroses.—Mr. Park: I raised some Primroses from seeds last summer, giving them the best of care. The plants are very thrifty, but produce but few blooms. They are my favorite plants for winter-blooming, and I have never before failed to have flowers. Please tell me how to treat them.—Mrs. McLeish, Iowa.

Ans.—Set the plants out in a shady place and water sparingly during the summer. In autumn repot the plants, setting them a little deeper in the soil than they were, but not so deep as to cover the crown of the plants. In preparing the soil for repotting mix some bonedust with it and provide good drainage; also see that the soil provided is composed of about one-third sand, one-third chip-dirt or leaf or wood soil and one-third fibrous loam. This mixture with the fertilizer suggested ought to give excellent results during the coming winter.

Plant Pest.—Mr. Park: I am enclosing some leaves which are infested upon the under side with a pest that is something awful. It affects my Ferns and Palms. What can I do to destroy it?—H. B. S., Dauphin Co., Pa.

Ans.—The leaves inclosed are troubled with a kind of scale insect. The remedy is to brush the scale loose and sponge the leaves with whale-oil soapsuds, or common soapsuds to which some kerosene has been well incorporated. If the Ferns are badly infested it is just as well to cut away and burn the infested fronds, and place chopped tobacco stems over the soil to prevent a further attack. In cutting away the fronds see that no scales are left about the remaining stems. Palms have harder foliage, and the surface of the leaves can be sponged off with hot soapsuds after the scales have been loosened. Several spongings at intervals of three or four days will eradicate the pest.

White Fly.—Mr. Park: Please tell me what will kill the small white fly that infests Fuchsias and other plants. I have tried tobacco smoke without effect.—Mrs. Powell, Mich.

Ans.—The white fly does injury to plants by laying its eggs upon the under side of the leaves, thus making a coating that keeps the air from the leaves, while the young insects doubtless feed upon the juices when they develop. The best remedy is to spray the foliage, especially upon the under side of the leaves, with lime-sulphur solution, made by adding one part solution to twelve parts tobacco tea. A little fresh-slacked lime, sufficient to barely whiten the foliage, will make it more effective.

Seedling Geraniums.—Mr. Park: Why do my seedling Geraniums fail to bloom? They are healthy plants one foot high, but do not develop buds or flowers.—Mrs. F. B., Ill., Apr. 19, 1916.

Ans.—Seedling Geraniums should be grown in soil composed of two parts sand, one part fibrous loam, and one part well-rotted manure. To this a small amount of bonedust should be added in mixing. Pot the plants firmly, giving good drainage and a sunny situation. Seedling Geraniums mostly fail to bloom because of the vitality of the plants, and the rich character of the soil, which prevents the ripening of the stems and leaves.

Keeping Bulbs.—Mr. Park: Please inform me how to keep hardy bulbs. When left in the ground during summer they mostly rot.—T. J. Stewart, W. Va.

Ans.—Hardy bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Tulips and Crocuses, will not endure a tenacious soil during a wet season. If the soil is three-fourths sand with good drainage and has full exposure to the sunshine, the bulbs are not liable to rot, but in a wet, tenacious soil and partial shade, and especially in a wet season, the Hyacinths and Tulips are very liable to decay. The cause thus explained indicates the treatment that should be given the bulbs in planting. However, if the soil and situation are unfavorable, lift the bulbs as soon as the foliage begins to fade, dry them off, and keep them in a cool, shady place until planting time in autumn.

Rhododendrons.—Mr. Park: A friend of mine bought a Rhododendron last fall, and was told it would bloom at Christmas, but it did not bloom, nor has it any buds yet. Would some kind of fertilizer help it?—Mrs. C. Hill, Iowa.

Ans.—It is not well to buy Rhododendrons in the fall to bloom at Christmas time. It is possible that the plant was one that had been imported the previous year, and was not grown to bloom at Christmas. The plants imported direct from Belgium and Holland are so treated that they are full of buds when imported, and all the florist has to do is to give sunshine and heat to develop these at Christmas time. After once blooming the florist usually discards the plants, as the climate of America does not favor the better development of the plants. Hardy Rhododendrons may be cultivated with success. They should be given a soil that is free from lime, and a situation where they will be largely protected from the sun, especially during the greater part of the day. They should also be protected from the cold north winds which are ruinous to them in an unprotected place. As a fertilizer for Rhododendrons pulverized sheep manure, to be had from almost any florist, will be found most desirable.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Lilium Speciosum.—Mr. Park: Please tell me what to do with my *Lilium Speciosum*. It bloomed at Christmas and died down; then I set it away, and now it is coming up again. I wanted it to bloom in winter. Must I plant it out or dry it?—Mrs. L. Aliran, N. C.

Ans.—To have Lilies bloom in winter keep the bulbs cool and dry after the foliage fades until you want them to start growth and prepare for blooming. As a rule, it is better to keep the bulbs in the pot in which they bloomed until autumn, then bed them out, and buy new well-grown bulbs for winter-blooming.

Non-Blooming Lilacs.—Mr. Park: I have a Lilac 15 years old that has never bloomed. How shall I treat it?—Mrs. J. S. C., Ark.

Ans.—The Lilac bush blooms freely in a sandy soil and sunny situation. Occasionally soil is charged with alkali, in which case a dressing of quick lime about the roots will be found beneficial. If the plant needs a fertilizer, apply bonedust.

Spotted Calla.—Mr. Park. My Spotted Calla is three years old and has never bloomed, except the first year. How shall I treat it?—Mrs. J. Bettz, Pa.

Ans.—The Spotted Calla, *Richardia maculata*, is a summer blooming plant, and the tubers should be dried off in winter, just as you dry off Tuberous Begonias. Bed the plant out in a rather shady situation in the garden, and let nature care for it until fall, then lift the tuber, dry it off, and keep it with the *Gladiolus* bulbs in winter. When the tubers are planted out the next season they will be ready to make a vigorous growth and produce flowers.

Ferns.—Mr. Park: I have a potted Fern, the leaves of which are turning yellow. What can I do for it?—H. H., Wash., April 20, 1916.

Ans.—A Fern likes porous, rather light soil, something like wood's earth, sand and leaf-mold, well-drained. Where this cannot be obtained mix dry and pulverized moss with the soil, and add sand until the mixture is one-half sand. Where spent hops can be obtained they are useful to mix with Fern soil. The plant inquired about is probably in a tenacious soil, with insufficient drainage, and the roots have become injured by stagnant water standing about them. The plant should be repotted in favorable soil, and kept in partial shade.

Lilac Enemy.—Mr. Park: Please tell me how to treat a Japanese Tree Lilac that is losing its leaves and is covered with tiny specks on the stem that may be a scale insect. The plant has been growing finely, and was very promising until this enemy appeared. I have used a strong solution of Sulpho-tobacco and whale oil soap, but it is not effectual.—Anna L. Johnson, Conn., July 15, 1916.

Ans.—The Lilac is liable to the San Jose scale, as also an enemy called the Oyst r-shell scale. If the plant inquired about is affected with either of these pests, it can be cleansed by spraying with lime-sulphur solution in autumn and spring, or even during summer, while the foliage is on, provided the material is not made so strong as to injure the leaves. During fall and spring the proportion should be one part lime-sulphur solution to seven parts water. For summer the proportion should be one part solution to twelve parts water.

Roses.—Mr. Park: Please tell me what to do for my Roses. As soon as the buds begin to open they are troubled with long brown bugs that eat the petals and make the buds turn brown.—Miss Phenninger, Ohio.

Ans.—Rosebuds often turn brown and fail to develop because of sour soil. When this occurs dig some fresh-slacked lime into the surface soil, either in fall or in early spring. It will sweeten the soil and promote the development of the flowers. When the buds are troubled by Rose bugs spray the plants before the buds open with arsenate of lead, using one ounce of lead to one gallon of water. It may be necessary to spray several times to get rid of the pest.

Ornithogalum umbellatum.—Mr. Park: My *Ornithogalum* bulbs are growing in a pot, and I have kept them for three years, but they do not bloom. How shall I treat them?—Eliza Reilly.

Ans.—*Ornithogalum umbellatum* is a hardy bulbous perennial, and likes a moist, rather shady place. It is often found in the woods and along streams, having escaped from cultivation. It is possible that the bulbs do not bloom because they are grown in pots in the house. Set them outdoors in a shady place, dividing the clumps so that they will not crowd each other in the bed. When grown outdoors they rarely fail to bloom abundantly.

Water Lily Protection.—Mr. Park: When plants of the white Water Lilies are grown in a tub sunken into the ground, will the roots endure the winter, or must they have protection? If so, what protection is needed?—Mrs. House, Ohio.

Ans.—Where Water Lilies are grown in a pond two feet deep the water is mostly sufficient protection for the roots. In a tub, however, the water is shallow, and to protect the roots in a northern climate the tub can be filled up with straw or leaves with a barrow load of stable manure, and a covering of corn fodder or rye straw over all. In the ponds at La Park the Lily roots do not suffer from cold, but are destroyed during the winter season by German carp that infest the ponds, these fish being vegetarians.

Black Flies.—Mr. Park: Please tell me what will keep the little black flies from the plant-dirt?—Mrs. Shetter, Vt.

Ans.—The presence of the diminutive Black Fly in plant-dirt is evidence that the soil is charged with acid, becoming so on account of clogged drainage or over-watering. The flies that are in the soil lay eggs that are soon hatched out into little "white worms." It may be well to repot the plants in a fresh, suitable compost, pressing it firmly about the roots, watering and keeping shaded for a few days. If this is not advisable let the soil become almost dry, and then apply lime water and tobacco tea. The liquid is made by steeping tobacco stems in hot water for one hour, then stirring in the liquid one-half pound of fresh-slacked lime to each gallon. Allow the lime to settle and then water with the liquid as hot as the hand will bear. Apply it until the water runs freely from the drainage hole at the bottom. This will sweeten and enrich the soil, destroy the pest, and promote the health and growth of the plants.

CLARKIA.

A DEAR FRIEND of mine lately returned from a trip to London, England, and, as a little remembrance of his trip, brought me a number of packages of flower seeds which he purchased of an English florist. Among these packages was one containing seeds of that beautiful and greatly admired flower known as Clarkia. I planted them in a shady nook and patiently waited their development. Clarkia was a little stranger to me, but I knew I would love her when she bloomed, because I love all flowers of all shapes and colors, but I was not prepared to have the throne of my flower affections captured by an English stranger, but that's what happened to me. Clarkia with her pink coat and graceful poise took me a prisoner, and many times a



FLOWERS OF CLARKIA.

day I would stand and admire Clarkia's loveliness—would stand and drink in her pure, sweet beauty. One day I caught myself talking to Clarkia, and she seemed to know and nod to me, as if to say: "That's so, Frank, that's so!" What was I saying to Clarkia? If I can recall, I was saying: "Aren't you glad, Clarkia, dear, that you are blooming away in an American garden, free, happy, and contented—that you are not midst war alarms, Zeppelin raids and submarine attacks—that you do not have to look upon unholy, uncivilized scenes?" Clarkia nodded and laughed back a heartfelt "yes" to me. Now, all my flower-loving friends, give Clarkia a place in your gardens and you will enjoy her flowers as I am now. Frank Fern.

COSMOS IN KANSAS.

I WISH I could just tell you what great success I've had with some of my flowers from seeds. My Cosmos are a delight. I purchased seeds last year and planted them in a row from the windmill to the house. Sometimes I let the water run down along beside them. Well, they grew to beat anything. The stems or stalks I should say were as large as my wrist. My husband said: "Did you ever grow anything like them before, even back in the eastern part of the State where it isn't so hard to grow flowers as people think it is here?" Well, they made a hedge just covered with blooms of all colors. I took flowers to all my friends, gathered them by basketfuls. I took a huge bouquet one day to a friend, when a young



FLOWERS OF COSMOS.

lady exclaimed: "Where did you get those beautiful flowers?" I said I grew them. She and lots of others thought you couldn't raise flowers in western Kansas. Well, this year I raised them again from seeds I saved. I give them away by basketfuls. Now that frost has nipped most everything else, they are still a thing of beauty and a joy forever, nearly.

Another that I find is suited to this country is California Poppy or *Eschscholtzia*. They are beautiful, but all yellow. I see I can get them in other colors, so I am going to include them in my next seed order. Then I have Calendulas, Four-o'clocks and Sweet Peas. My husband wants a yard full of them. I have had fine success with all of these. They seem to stand the hot sun of this place just fine.

Mrs. W. A. Kibbe.

Clark Co., Kas., Oct. 21, 1915.

Crocuses.—As autumn approaches let us not forget that now is the time to put in the early spring bulbs that bring all flower-lovers such pleasure after the ice and snow of winter. Crocuses are charming in a bed of their own, grown in separate colors, or scattered about, wild flower fashion, on the lawn. I have grown them both ways, but find that the bulbs increase faster and the blossoms are larger when grown in fertilized beds, where they are kept free from weeds.



Mrs. Ella F. Flanders.

DeWittville, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1916

BEAUTIFUL BEGONIAS.

WHILE in Washington, D. C., last fall, I visited the National Botanical Gardens owned by our government. I saw many rare and beautiful Begonias, also other plants, but you could only look at them; in no way could you get any of the varieties.



BEGONIA LUMINOSA.

Negroes with a mule and two-wheeled cart hauled away bushels of cuttings to the dump heap, but none were allowed to be sold or given away. I could see no reason for such a great nursery run at such an expense to the people. The grounds around the government buildings had few flowers in bloom or many planted. The Capitol glared with the scarlet of Salvia against the white marble. I had expected to see Roses trailing to the top of the dome. Few Roses or any other flowers did I see. Negroes basked in the sun and it was only a city of beautiful statues and buildings. Ohio with its fruits and flowers seemed good to see. I will not soon forget the display of Begonias, and will wonder what they were used for. The overseer said I should write to our Congressman for slips and cuttings, which they sent out of their surplus stock. I did so, but never received any.

Geauga Co., O., June 15, 1916.

Ima.

Cactus Blooms at Midnight.

Born at sunset, in full bloom at midnight, died of old age at sunrise. Such is the brief history of a unique Cactus flower that bloomed recently in a Chicago nursery. A young school girl was wandering through the nursery late one afternoon when she heard a sound like the noise of a popgun. The "pop" was the bursting of a six-year-old Cactus flower. The plant is one of a species called "Snake Cactus," is 35 years old. The flower is bell-shaped, one foot long and 11 inches across, with a star-like pistil. The flower is pure white, with light yellow petals. The news of the night-blooming Cactus spread rapidly, and hundreds of persons called to witness the unusual sight, and keep vigil during the night. In the morning the flower looked as though boiling water had been poured over it. Elsie M. Brosius.

Octoraro, Pa., June 19, 1916.

Petunias.—Just Petunias! That is what gave me the most satisfaction this last season, as they just kept on blossoming every day through the summer, and were the last to be claimed by frost, the 6th of October. They are no trouble whatever, as when once sown you always have volunteer plants. Sow Petunias by all means.

Wanpaca, Wis., Oct. 12, 1915. M. L. P.

[Note.—If started early in autumn and grown in pots, Petunias bloom all winter in a sunny window. They are the best of easily grown plants for summer beds, and unsurpassed for a window display if given plenty of direct sunlight.—Ed.]

SHRUBS IN TUBS.

ARE YOU a renter? Yes? Have you ever wished you owned your home, that you might decorate your grounds with your favorite shrubs? You have? Well, you can have them if you will; and should console yourself with the thought that the owner must furnish the taxes, for "we are sure of two things in this world: death and taxation."

Nearly all of the hardy shrubs, as well as the tender ones, may be easily and successfully grown in buckets or tubs, that can be transferred moving day with as little trouble as a piece of furniture, and in summer arranged in groups on the lawn, or as single specimens on the porches.

When freezing weather arrives, the half-hardy, such as the Oleander, can be wintered in the cellar. The Spireas, Weigelas, Syringas, etc., can be given sheltered places outdoors.

You can start from cuttings many kinds of shrubs by inserting them two inches in good earth with sand surrounding the cut edge, kept moderately damp (not wet), and covering with a glass fruit jar.

Oleanders are generally started in water by slitting the lower edge and inserting a bit of cotton. This is often a slow process, but tends to cultivate patience like unto Job's in the person interested, as it often requires months to start roots.

I use rain water, and stand the half-filled jar in a half-shaded location, and have had unbounded good fortune this year in starting the prunings from my pink, variegated and pure white Oleander trees, in about a week. The old trees are in full bloom now, and the young ones will gladden the eye with immense clusters in a few months. I have a yellow one (not so common) that I am anxious to see blooming.

If you prefer buying shrubs, now is the time to buy, at a bargain, healthy, flourishing, well-rooted plants.

It is not necessary to buy high-priced tubs for these plants. I find a candy tub, with handles, from the grocery, at 20 cents, a good, serviceable article, and give it a coat of paint to christen it. Bye the bye, a bit of paint will go as far to please the eye as a bit of nonsense to humor the ear, and you know "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men."

Mrs. F. T. Gage.

Topeka, Kans., July 27, 1916.

A New Sunflower.—I had a bloom of a new Sunflower brought me, and as the young people say these days, I am just crazy about it. The outer part of the petals is yellow, while the rest is a rich brown, which looks like fine velvet. I have not seen other colors, but this one is enough for me to want a quantity next year. Some think the Sunflower too coarse, but it makes a pretty show, and has a place all its own.

Aunt Nan.

Winchester, Ky., Aug. 7, 1916.

MY FLOWER BEDS.

LAST YEAR my two sons, aged 12 and 14 years, dug me a round flower bed eight feet across. We have black waxy soil here, so they removed all soil to a depth of 15 inches. We then went to the woods and hauled several farm wagon loads of fine leaf-loom and mixed one load of well-rotted chip manure, sand and the leaf-loom together. This we placed in the bed. Next we went to a creek and hauled a lot of nice flat rock and built a border around the bed. Our bed was then complete, all but something to put in it besides dirt.

Now, listen, will you? When I tell you what my two boys did, perhaps others will go and do likewise. They went around among neighbors, friends, and anyone whom they could get to subscribe for Park's Floral Magazine, and secured eight subscribers. As a premium we received 80 *Gladiolus* bulbs. These we planted in this bed, and, oh! what a beauti-



PORTULACA.

ful sight they were when in bloom. I planted Parsley for a border, but it failed to come up good, so I set double *Portulaca* around the edge. In among the *Gladiolus* I set Giant African Marigolds, *Chrysanthemums* and long red-pod Pepper. I whitewashed the rocks with lime. I wish you could have seen this pretty bed. The *Gladiolus* had more than repaid for the trouble to get the eight subscribers. The double *Portulaca* bloomed until frost, a very lowly and humble plant, but one that is a glory to the eye every morning. My home was made brighter each day by having this sweet little hardy plant.

We dug another bed about 15 feet long by three feet wide, and after filling it with good soil I placed bricks along it and whitewashed them, then set the border with the humble little *Portulaca* or Moss. Every three feet I had a Monthly Rose. But all over this bed I had most all kinds of flowers, a great many raised from Mr. Park's "one thousand in a package." They were certainly a surprise. Many of them I did not know the name of. A friend and myself ordered \$1.00 worth of seeds. I was well pleased with all of my seeds.

Mrs. Janie Keeter.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 20, 1916.

Rose Arch.—I have an arch over a gateway that leads to our sitting room door, and on one side of it is a Seven Sisters Rose, on the other a Dorothy Perkins and a Tausendschon. Chautauqua, N. Y. Mrs. B. S. Stanton.

NOTES IN MY GARDEN ON A SUNNY DAY.

TODAY I noticed an ant wandering around in the neighborhood of an old shrine-post, evidently in search of food. I gave her a crumb and she went happily along to her house in the grey ennet village. This is in my "Thibetan upland" amid the confines of a long, narrow, unfrequented valley. The inhabitants are not numerous and but seldom seen. Theirs must be a quiet, uneventful existence, with nothing more exciting than the discovery of a deceased fly or an occasional angle-worm. Then from emmets my thoughts returned to men and to the Thibetan race, which lent color to the locality under inspection. Are not those living in retired country districts—the mountain villages of Tsa-rung, in every tent of which is discovered the crude but inevitable family altar, containing ikons, inscriptions and butter-lauyso—more devout and conscientious as a rule—more close to the soil, to nature and to God—more in communion with the heart of things? Are not those dwelling in the great cities on general principles more godless, more artificial and more inclined to doubt? This little train of thought my ant-friend gave to me. The last I saw of her she was entering the gate of the city with her recent find.

You have seen the little domes that drop from the tip-ends of the expanding Grape blossoms. Today the ant-kingdoms are powdered with them, and the inhabitants go in and out of their arbor-sheltered homes jeweled and bewildered with these fallen constellations of airy caps like clear green toys. Here at the edge of the violet-forest appears an adventuring bug, whose dark brown body and snout-like head bear a striking resemblance to a South American Tapir. Are we then on the confines of the tropical forest? Yonder across an intervening glade his mate appears, balancing herself on a leaf in the sunshine. Will these two meet, I wonder, and another simple tale of insect-love be told? Meanwhile the Violet-forest is very quiet this late May morning. For the busy life concealed beneath the surface it takes a keen eye to see and a super-sensitive ear to hear all the marvels of the innumerable worlds which are breathing, dwelling, existing, toiling and thinking around me. My little friend is coming for another crumb. Standing on hind legs, she waves her antennæ in an endeavor to communicate with me.

Baltimore, Md.

Will Thompson.

Cineraria.—Two years ago I purchased a packet of seeds of *Cineraria hybrida*, and raised several fine plants. And such bloomers! The plants bloomed continuously for five months, and were very attractive for winter and early spring. They are easily grown, and are lovely window plants. This fall I have 14 plants.

Mrs. Geo. Anderson.

Tryon, Neb., Oct. 24, 1915.

DELPHINIUM, OR HARDY LARKSPUR.

WHEN I came to this farm a little girl (I am not telling how many, many years ago it was), blooming in the garden every June was the dear old Bee Larkspur, always a love of blue flowers. I thought then, and still think so, that it was one of the most beautiful things I ever saw. Every June I watched eagerly for its coming, and when I discovered, by its being broken down by a big rainstorm, that it could and did bloom again, my joy knew no bounds. It is so strange this plant is comparatively rare. Its good points are so many and it has no faults. It is very hard to say to which one perennial one would give preference, but very easy to say, in choosing the six best, I should certainly name Delphinium one of the first.

The improvement in this flower is wonderful. The old kind had just one shade of blue. Now



in my garden I have probably 12 or 15 clumps, and each one is a little different shade from palest tinted (I do not care for them much) up to darkest, deepest blue, almost purple. Some have a black bee, some a white one. Some new seedlings bloomed last summer, the individual flowers of which were over twice as large as the older kinds.

By cutting down as soon as blooms are faded and giving a little fertilizer three (and one year I had four) crops of flowers can be had. This I consider is a wonderfully good point in its culture. Of course, this sacrifices the seeds, if one wishes to save seeds. I never do, but I think another season I shall, so I can have some to use in an exchange. If one looks carefully around in early spring, some little seed-

lings will always be found around the old plants. I have just been reading a description of some new *Belladonna Delphiniums*, seeds of which can be obtained, said to be far superior to any yet grown. The price is reasonable, and I must certainly try it.

Contrary to many other perennials, this plant, when once firmly established, resents disturbance, or being divided and transplanted. It is, therefore, a good idea to set them when small where you want them in the background, as they grow very tall, from three to six feet, and then let them alone. I disturb mine for no one. Plant *Madonna Lilies* in front of them; they bloom together, and the combination is beautiful. Then if in the farthest background is a glorious *Crimson Rambler*, the picture is complete.

Mrs. E. B. Murray.

Ballston Lake, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1916.

Calycanthus.—I wonder if anyone has tried raising *Calycanthus* or Sweet Shrub from seeds. I received a packet a year ago. I sowed the seeds, and after three weeks two plants made their appearance. In the fall two more started, and this summer I found two more nice little plants. This goes to show that seeds of shrubs and trees must be given plenty of time in order to germinate, but they are certain to come, and in this way shrubs are cheaply obtained.

M. L. P.

Wisconsin, July 30, 1915.

Dahlias.—I never saw any prettier Dahlias than I raised this year. I have a variety of colored sorts. The *Pompon Dahlias* are so much liked by us, and we would be sorry to have to part with the Show varieties. The *Cactus* variety is somewhat of a novelty in our community. My largest one was not quite six inches across. I have raised some seedlings that are very pretty, but I prefer tubers.



Anna, O., Nov. 11, 1915. Lizzie Brackney.

Moss Verbena.—A plant I prize highly is *Moss Verbena* (*Verbena erinoides*). There is a charm about the fragrant blossoms that I find in no other flower. The seeds are a little slow to germinate, but if the seed bed or box is kept covered and the soil moist the plants will at last appear.

Mrs. Laura Harr.

Cherokee, Kas.

Border Plants.—As a border plant I think the pretty white *Sweet Alyssum* is nice and is so easy to grow from seeds. Next to them I plant the yellow *African Daisies*, and one makes the other show off so prettily. Next are the snow white *Asters*. I think the low-branching ones are the best, and are so easy to care for. They are fine if *Poppies* are grown behind them. They will do well even on very poor ground.

A Flower Lover.

Lampson, Wis.

THE BEGONIA.

NATURE used her paint brushes liberally in fashioning this plant. She used its leaves for her canvas and sketched fantastic designs in color. Some leaves she made a yellowish green, with copper-red edges. Others she tinted in silver or bronze; she crowned the gay leaves with blossoms of red, pink and white, and then gave it to the world to enjoy. The world named it the Begonia.

There are some 350 species of this flower, but the one best known at this time of the year is the tuberous-rooted Begonia. This is planted in pots and gardens for summer blooming. The Begonia which blossoms in winter and is a common house plant is the fibrous-rooted.

The popular "Elephant Ears" and the "Beef-steak Geranium" belong to the same family.

The flowers of the fibrous-rooted Begonia bloom almost continuously, but it is by the foliage that we know it best. One species particularly attractive is known among growers as the Rex or Painted Leaf Begonia. Usually two colors are combined in the leaf, with the center one color and the edge another. One popular variety has a bronze leaf, with large blotches of purple and silver.

The Begonia has earned a place among the old-fashioned flowers, and it has been cultivated since 1777. Its seeds are borne in winged capsules, and it can be grown from a slip or from a leaf.

Elsie M. Brosius.

Octoraro, Pa., June 19, 1916.

The Sand Rose.—The Sand, or Rock Rose, as it is commonly called, may seem a wonder to those who have never seen it. About the first of June the small, slender, red leaves very much resemble the feet of a large spider. Some of the plants do not appear to have any leaves, but a close observation will show that they do. The buds push right out through the center of the root to the top of the ground, then open. The flower has dainty pink petals that fade to pure white near the base. The filaments and stamens being white and the anthers and pollen pink, all harmonize with the petals. The blooms will last for several days, then close around the ovary, which produces black, shiny flat seeds the size of a small pinhead. One peculiar thing about this plant is that it grows by itself in hard, stony or sandy places, where it is too dry and hard for other vegetation. When taken up by the fingers they will live two or three days without water, soil or shade, each morning to open as the sun gets warm and close at sunset.

Ford, Wash., June 15, 1916. Geo. L. Adams.

Trailing Arbutus.—I have yet to find anyone who has succeeded in transplanting Trailing Arbutus. Occasionally a plant has survived the winter and appeared in the spring, but it soon gives up trying and dies. I wonder if anyone ever tried raising the plants from seeds.

A. B. Veazie.

Rockland, Me.

GERANIUMS.

I GROW every kind of a Geranium I can find catalogued, and treat them just the same as any other Geranium. I think the Mountain of Snow and Happy Thought the prettiest, but I have nice plants of the other kinds. Of course, the sunshinè gives added color to all foliage, even the common green.

Here in Nevada they have to be wintered in the house, but they grow so fast in the new garden soil that has been frozen in winter that I think they make up for the time in winter when they do not grow much. I live in a two-story house and have boxes about eight inches deep and 12 inches wide on every alternate step, and they get the sun until 2 o'clock, and at present are a bank of foliage and blossoms that people come blocks out of their way to see.



GERANIUM PLANT AND FLOWER.

I have gallon tin cans that vegetables come in, filled with 12 varieties of Coleus on the steps between the boxes, and a Pansy or two in each box to give early blossoms while the Geraniums are getting started in spring. For added color in fall I put one or two Verbenas in the edge of the boxes. A Nicotiana in a box with a Mignonette gives perfume. Two Asters, three Verbenas, a Mignonette and eight Schizanthus, all grown from seeds sown in cigar boxes in the window, give a wonderful box. My second sowing of Schizanthus are just beginning to bloom now. The first cigar box of seeds sown in March has been a wonder. I put four little plants in a quart can, and gave to my neighbors and friends. They have about blossomed themselves to death. The May sowing are beginning to bloom now and are filling a time when other seedlings are only little things. They fill the bare space between the little Asters and Verbenas, and will be dead by the time the others need the room.

These and many others can be easily multiplied, and from every tiny slip you have this year you can start 10 to 12 next season.

Reno, Nev., July 10, 1916.

Ida Elliyet.

IN FAVOR OF PERENNIALS.

IF ELDERLY LADIES and partial invalids would start more perennials from seeds, they would not complain so bitterly of having been obliged to give up raising flowers because they were not able to care for them. In many cases I learn that "John" is willing to dig and water and help in various ways among "Mary's" posies, but "he doesn't know flowers from weeds, and he pulls up all the choicest ones."

Now in a strictly perennial garden even the most stupid man on earth couldn't mistake those clustering clumps of newly awakened beauties for any sort of weed, unless perhaps as in rare cases, the plant might be related, as in the case of Shasta Daisies and common Whiteweed, and even then the resemblance is

Often friends will admire some perennial plant and ask for seeds, but when told that the plants will not bloom till the second year they say dolefully, "Oh! I can't wait all that time." To all such I answer, "Well, but you *are* waiting, aren't you? You'll be far more likely to have blossoms if you put your seeds in the ground and then wait, than you will to still keep waiting without planting anything." By this means I have induced several friends to plant first and wait afterward, with good results.

Try *Lupinus Polyphyllus roseus* if you want something gorgeous. It will grow with almost no care whatever, though it responds generously to all the attention you may bestow upon it. I have an almost endless variety of Park's Hardy Primulas, which have withstood several years of Maine winters with no protection



HARDY PRIMROSE.

not often strong enough to lead a careful person to mistake them. Do, Mr. Park, boom your hardy perennials harder. They are so satisfactory in every way. And all my sister flower-lovers (and brothers, too, though I rarely meet with these), when you write for our helpful little Magazine, try to talk more about your perennials. They deserve it. But I must add a word of caution. A few which are listed as hardy will sometimes winter-kill in the extreme north. I sometimes lose Hollyhocks, *Digitalis* and a few others here in Maine, during especially severe winters. But when they do come safely through I am fully repaid for former disappointments, for even one plant of the beautiful spotted *Digitalis* is a real "glory of the garden" when in bloom, and always elicits questions from visitors, for people in this vicinity have seldom seen these in bloom.

whatever, except that they are partly sheltered by the house and I from north and west winds. These and the yellow *Alyssum saxatile* are my main dependence for late customers on Memorial Day, after I have stripped the Tulip beds of their blossoms. My favorite Primulas among these are a large pure yellow, and a white with yellow middle; those with garnet border are beautiful, too.

If you want something with long stems, which will bloom all summer, try perennial *Gaillardia*, also *Physostegia*, but not together, please. The colors will swear at each other wickedly, the first being bright yellow and dark garnet, while the latter is pink and sometimes white. Mine grow more than four feet tall, and increase very fast, so that I have to pull great clumps and cast them by the roadside, where they take root and grow among

Grass, Dandelions and Choke Berries, to the great delight of passing school children.

Don't be discouraged if your perennials are slow to germinate. Some of mine remain in the boxes a month before starting, while a few will not come till next year, and a very few will not come at all. But never mind; those that do come will be worth much more to you than all you paid for those which failed, so you really lose nothing in the end.

Adella F. Veazie.

Rockland, Me., April 15, 1916.

Farfugium Hardy.—I wonder how many have found *Farfugium Grande*, the so-called Leopard Plant, hardy?

I know of one living out in the bed for two winters. When *Diclytra spectabilis*, Bleeding Heart, was



first introduced, it was supposed to be very tender, and was found to be hardy only by accident. *Antirrhinums* are hardy in many localities, yet with me they freeze.

Nassau, N. Y.

Mrs. G. W. Bain.

Attractiveness of Hollyhocks.—

One thing that has struck me forcibly is the bold attractiveness of Hollyhocks, whether aligning the roadway into some home, or arranged singly or in masses in the garden, their bright colors constantly challenging our attention. Their great heights, often six or seven feet, towering above all the other garden flowers, together with the large size of their beautifully colored blossoms, bring them forcibly to our notice. They are so easily grown there is no reason why this showy flower should be missing from our gardens.

San Jose, Calif.

Ida Cope.

Sowing Columbine.—I sow my Columbine seeds in the fall, and after sowing I cover the bed with Spruce boughs and leave them on until the plants have started their second leaves. In their native home the Rocky Mountain Columbine grows on the north hillside, under the Spruce trees, and loves a shade. When I first came up into the mountains I went out and got some of the plants and brought them home, and now I have a fine bed of them. The Columbine is our State flower.

Mrs. Blanchard.

Boulder Co., Col., July 6, 1916.

Cinerarias.—Since New Years day we have been delighted with my Cinerarias, which I raised from seeds sown last spring. No two have been the same color yet—purple, dark red, magenta, pale blue, and three more yet to open. I am delighted with them. They are much easier for the amateur to raise than some plants which I have tried.

Mrs. Stearn.

Madison Co., N. Y., March 4, 1916.

ABOUT CYPRESS VINE.

I WOULD like to tell the flower-lovers about the beautiful Cypress I had last summer. In the center of my flower garden I placed the rim of a buggy wheel and planted a row of Cypress all around it. Outside of the Cypress I planted Candytuft, and beyond that Rose Moss (*Portulaca*). Then I took a piece of chicken fencing just long enough to reach around the wheel-rim, and shaped it into a cone, fastening the bottom around the wheel-rim and the apex to a stick driven in the center, and about five feet high. The Cypress soon covered this cone with its fine, feathery foliage, and hung in festoons from the top. During most of the day it would be thickly dotted with its starry red and white flowers, and was very beautiful. A lady asked me if I did not wish I could transplant it indoors, for it was too beautiful to let the frost destroy.

Central City, Neb.



Genie.

Starting Roses.—When possible I start Roses from branches by layering or by underground stems which some Roses produce. In layering I take a young branch in the fall, lay it over in the soft dirt, and cover it up within a few inches of the tip. I lay a stone or something heavy on the ground to hold it down, then in the spring I cut the branch off and have a nice young Rose bush well-rooted. I always pick the leaves off when I lay it in the ground. Also during midsummer or later I cut young branches five or six inches long, taking care to get the joint from the old branch; then I pick off the lower leaves and insert in sandy soil, covering with a glass or fruit jar, which I leave on until growth begins. If late in the fall, I leave the glass on until spring, simply putting coal ashes around the glass. I also protect all of my cuttings through winter in that way. I start Pansies and even hardy Phlox by taking cuttings from the ends of the branches and inserting as described. Last summer I accidentally broke off a branch of hardy Phlox which I planted in a trench nearly to the buds. The branch went right on and bloomed just the same.

Mansfield, Pa.

O. R. Wood.

Giant Petunia.—My giant Petunias were wonderfully beautiful. The great fringed blossoms were as large across as teacups, and showed all the gorgeous colors of the rainbow. They bloomed until late in the fall, and the plants are still green. Mrs. Sharlie F. Acree. Whitesboro, Tex., Dec. 26, 1915.

THE ASPEDISTRA.

FEW PLANTS are so desirable or so admirably adapted for home decoration as *Aspedistra lurida*, with its large glossy, green leaves, or *Aspedistra lurida variegata*, which has beautiful green and white striped foliage. Indeed, for indoor decorative purposes, the *Aspedistra* is second in graceful growth only to the Palm, and for its ability to withstand the hardships peculiar to room culture, it is easily without a peer. It will thrive and look luxuriant under conditions that would surely cause the Palm to fade. Because of this capacity to endure successfully the effects of gas, dust, lack of direct sunlight, uneven temperature and other adverse conditions, the *Aspedistra* has earned the sobriquet of "The Cast Iron Plant."

This plant, which is nearly hardy, is of the simplest culture; when once firmly established in a good-sized, well-drained pot, it requires no special attention for years. During the spring and summer, when the plant usually makes its



ASPEDISTRA FLOWER.

new growth, some of the rhizomes may be crowded above the surface of the soil. When this occurs, some new soil mixed with a little bonemeal may, with good effect, be substituted for some of the old top soil, but otherwise the plant is usually better left undisturbed. The writer has a very handsome specimen which has been in the same pot for over a dozen years. About two years ago, after reading a suggestion by the editor of Park's Floral Magazine, a quantity of coal dust was worked into the surface soil, and now this plant, which heretofore had been considered an *Aspedistra lurida*, shows distinct white stripes on many of its green leaves. It may be that this plant was originally of the variegated type and had reverted.

Though generally considered only an ornamental foliage plant the *Aspedistra* bears flowers, which are a small brownish-red, fungus-like growth close down to the surface of the soil. These blossoms, though curious and interesting, are so very inconspicuous that many who possess blooming specimens of the *Aspedistra* are not aware of the fact that their plants are in bloom. My *Aspedistra*, which blooms every year, has at present six flowers out, and from the time that the greenish button-like buds appeared above the surface of the soil until they opened into brown, eight-pointed, tulip-shaped flowers, these curious specimens of flora have held our attention.

Bertha Berbert-Hammond.

Hartsdale, N. Y., March 17, 1916.

TIGER LILIES.

I CAN sympathize with the one who dug up and threw away her Tiger Lilies. Some years ago a clump flourished in our yard. It might have been there since "time immemorial, time out of mind," for aught I know. But once when I had launched out into the realm of Cannas, Dahlias and some other grander flowers I urged my mother to allow me to remove the Lily bulbs. She reluctantly consented, and they were planted elsewhere. They never recovered from the shock given their royal highnesses, it seems, or what was more likely the moles infested that part of the yard more. Now I'm striving for more. I have one small clump; but, mind you, I, too, repented the rash act. So, as a small recompense I suppose, there is now on the self-same a royal American Beauty Rose full of buds. It was aptly named, and were I compelled to give up all of my Roses but one, it is the one I'd keep. Chief among its many good traits is its ever-blooming nature. Although extremely dry here last season it was never without buds and blooms for any length of time.

Colfax, N. C.

R. R. Bowman.

Money From Plants.—To the one who would sell plants I would say, get 20 varieties of *Coleus*, three boxes six inches deep, 20 long and 12 wide, fill with equal parts of good garden soil and sand. Pinching every fourth joint of the *Coleus* makes them branch. Take the branches when they have four joints and eight leaves, and bury over first joint in the sand. Keep them damp, and when they begin to grow transplant to four in pots or tin cans. Those in cans I sell for 15 cents, those in pots from 15 to 25 cents, according to size. I have sold over 200 from seven *Coleus* wintered over in 6-inch pots.

Reno, Nev., July 10, 1916.

Ida Elliyet.

Justicia.—I have had a *Justicia* two years. It was a well-rooted plant cut back severely when I received it in autumn. It bloomed the next summer and last spring I bedded it out. After blooming it became scraggy, leaves dropped, buds were small, and seeing some young shoots starting near the ground I cut the plant down and potted it. The young shoots grew rapidly and bloomed nicely. I find it makes large roots, likes plenty of water and will not bloom in winter.



Carroll Co., Ark.

L. M. S.

Portulaca.—This is my husband's favorite flower, sisters. These pretty flowers are easily raised, and let's all try and have every corner of our home grounds full of them and others so we can have plenty to give to sick and well.

Mrs. A. M. Gibson.

Keokuk Co., Ia.

WILDLINGS OF MAINE.

THE MORE common wildlings of Maine are Wood Anemone, Hepatica, Bunchberry, Bloodroot, white Violet, several kinds of blue Violet, three kinds of yellow Violet, Goldthread, Rock Saxifrage, Bluets, Rhodora, Marsh Marigold, and Wild Pear. All these begin blooming in May. Then come Pussy Clover, so-called from its resemblance to Pussy Willow; Buttercups, both tall and creeping; Scarlet Columbine, Wood Betony, Pyrola, Bellwort, Cranebill, Cypripedium, Sheep Laurel, Partridge Vine, and the various berries. Wild Roses are a real nuisance in some places, as they are covered with sharp thorns, and multiply very rapidly. Nearly all the above are at their best in June, but bloom for perhaps two months, and some of them nearly all summer, especially white Field Daisy, which begins blooming in May. A little later we have Meadow Rue, Eupatorium, Queen of the Meadow, yellow Daisy with brown center, the pink fringed Orchis, Hardhack, both white and pink; and still later we have blue Fringed Gentian, tall Wild Asters, and Goldenrod of many varieties and in great profusion.



FRINGED GENTIAN.

Occasionally we find a patch of Rattlesnake Plantain, and rarely the Cardinal flower. In a bog two miles from my home I used to find Pitcher Plants, while Pond Lilies grew close by in the water; also what we called Dog Lilies, a great cupped blossom two or more inches across, with a rather rank, disagreeable smell and with large leaves which float on the water, great sprawling roots as large as my arm, the whole plant reminding one of a giant Marsh Marigold.

Rockland, Me. A. B. Veazie.

Magnolia.—Among the new plants for 1916 are three Magnolia plants I raised from seeds. They are strong and sturdy, their leaves a deep shiny green. I look far ahead to seeing my Magnolia trees in bloom. As yet I do not know if they are hardy as far north as this.

Geauga Co., O. Ima.

[Note.—A year ago I dug up a small Magnolia in the woods in Florida and started it in a pot, then transferred it to the open ground along the mill-race in autumn. When cold weather came an open keg was put over it, and it came through the winter safely. It made a handsome growth the present season.—Ed.]

Perennial Phlox.—I wish more of the flower lovers could have seen my Perennial Phlox. I have four colors that bloomed this year, and such lovely, large heads of bloom are not often produced. The long period of blooming is a great point for the raising of Perennial Phlox. I'm trying to get a large collection of Perennial Phlox. Don't think I can ever get too many to suit me. Miss Lizzie Brackney.

Anna, R. 1, O., Nov. 11, 1915.

ABOUT SPINELESS CACTI.

AN ISSUE of the Magazine last fall contained an article on the economic value of Cacti; mentioning in particular that Burbank has developed a spineless Prickly Pear. But probably many of our readers are not aware that the Cactus family ranks third in importance as a food supply for man and domestic animals, being only superseded by the Grass and Pea families. In many regions in our hemisphere different species, and chiefly the larger species of Prickly Pear embody the entire food supply for all living creatures. The new or fiberless growths of all Cacti are wholesome as food, while the fruits of many species are unsurpassed.

Regarding a spineless or commercial Cactus we must bear in mind that Burbank is probably the world's largest commercial horticulturist, and his name often gives more merit to his products than they deserve. Credit must also be given to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which has developed a spineless Cactus by far superior to that of Burbank's. B. R. Russell, of San Saba Co., Tex., has also rediscovered *Opuntia Ellisiana*, which, by its habit and hardiness, will undoubtedly become the most important forage plant for arid regions.



The Burbank Spineless Cactus is a local development of the India Fig (*Opuntia ficus Indica*), as is also the Agricultural Department product. Neither will endure much frost. Burbank's will, in a short time, revert to its original condition, while the U. S. Spineless Cactus is very likely to do the same. On the other hand, *Opuntia anacantha* and *O. Ellisiana* are naturally spineless, and the latter in early times was plentiful to the northern border of Texas, and will endure zero weather. But it, like *Mamillaria lassiacantha*, was practically obliterated by the herds of grazing cattle which, in the early days of the State, roamed over its plains.

Galesburg, Ill.

C. Z. Nelson.

Fleur de Lis.—In the spring I think I had the loveliest bed of purple Iris or Fleur de Lis I ever saw. It was about 12 feet long and nearly two feet wide, and so thickly covered with its royal purple flowers that the foliage was almost hidden. It began blooming April 9th and kept blooming until about May 1st. I planted them over twelve years ago, and placed them close beside the highway, and there they have grown ever since without any care or cultivation except when I would take up some to give to a friend. They were admired by passers-by, and I gathered many bouquets to give away. I love to give away flowers, for my pleasure in them is doubled by seeing others enjoy their beauty.

Central City, Neb.

Genie.

OLD GARDEN HERBS AND PLANTS.

[Concluded.]

NOW WE will take a peep into our gardens nearer home. Here we find growing the Aconite (common names, Monkshood and Dove of the Mountain). This is an herb native to most parts of Europe, and is cultivated as an ornament in the gardens of this country. It grows to the height of four or five feet, bearing a spike of deep blue flowers that appear in May and June. The tincture of Aconite is made from the root of this plant, and it is valuable used as a medicine.

Bee Balm or Oswego Tea (*Monarda didyma*) is one of our fragrant herbs. It has been cultivated in many gardens in this country for years. Its bright scarlet blossoms, borne in June, are honey-laden, and a great attraction for Humming-birds. Balm tea was formerly used for a cooling drink in fevers, and the dried petals of the flowers were used for coloring white or light-colored silk a beautiful shell pink. I remember a little pink silk hood my mother made for me colored with Balm blossoms.

Saffron (*Crocus Sativus*) is a well-known flower cultivated more or less in the gardens of this country, both as an ornament and for its medicinal properties. The flowers, which are the parts used, are of a beautiful deep orange yellow. A tea or infusion made from the dried petals of the flowers makes a pleasant drink for children. Our grandmothers used to think that young babies, unless given Saffron tea the first two weeks, would never have a fair complexion.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*) is another well-known fragrant, aromatic herb, cultivated in our kitchen gardens. The leaves are the part used, and besides being highly useful as a culinary herb in certain departments of cookery, it is one of our most valuable medicinal plants. Many recipes are given for its uses. It is easily grown from seeds, and is perennial. The leaves can be picked three times in a season.

Here we have in our gardens, fields, yards,



DANDELION PLANT

and meadows one of the very best herbs known, our common Dandelion (*Leontodon taraxacum*). It is too well known to need a description. No one needs to be reminded of its use as table greens, which are both agreeable and healthful.

Last summer I discovered a mint, new to me, growing among the stones along by the river. It was 10 or 12 inches high, with deep green leaves slightly bluish on the under side, and very aromatic. Later I looked it up and found it was Littany or Stonemint (*Cunila mariana*). The Mint family is a numerous one, and well worth studying.

Summer Savory (*Satureja hortensis*) is a valuable herb, and fine for flavoring stews, soups and meats. It is an annual, and should be gathered when in blossom, spread on paper, and dried.

The New England attics of the past could reveal pages of history on herb lore, but to England we must turn when herbs were famous remedies, and were sold in the herb shops of Fleet Market, Newgate Market, and Covent Garden Market, where the "Simplers," or herb wives, disposed of their wares. In the early morning these "Simplers" selected herbs and grasses from the ditches and swampy grounds; they collected also snails, which, boiled, were good for consumption? and vipers, whose skin and vertebra were a remedy against the plague, although this trade had languished by 1840, when not above one viper a month was sold at Covent Garden. From a rare half-sheet print of the seventeenth century we give some of their cries:

Here's Pennyroyal and Marygolds!
Come, buy my Nettle tops!
Here's Watercress and Scurvy-grass.
Come, buy my Sage of virtue, ho!
Come, buy my Wormwood and Mugwort!
Here's all fine herbs of every sort.
Here's Southernwood that's very good!
Dandelion and House-leek fine!
Here's Dragon's-tongue and Wood-sorrel,
With Bear's-foot and fresh Horehound.

Come, buy, good ladies, buy!

Wash. Co., Vt.

S. Minerva Boyce

Bignonia Grandiflora.—The Santa Clara valley is noted the world over for its Prunes; its roads are getting to be the finest in the State; and, last but not least, I am sure, its fine homes and beautiful flowers, especially the latter, are second to none. In my numerous rides through the valley, I never go out that I do not see something new and attractive in the flower line. Today, as we were returning home, I saw a most beautiful Bignonia, known as Grandiflora, trained to a post some seven or eight feet high, and the top allowed to throw out a mass of branches in tree-shape. As it was full of blooms, its large, flaring orange-yellow trumpets swaying in the breeze, you can imagine the delight with which passersby viewed it.

San Jose, Calif.

Ida Cope.

Dahlia.—Did you ever try growing Dahlias from seeds? If not, do so this year, as you will be surprised at the variety, colors and kinds from one little package of seeds. I have some fine and choice ones that I raised from seeds.

Mrs. E. Griffin.

Jamestown, N. Y.

Columbine.—The Columbine is one of the most beautiful of all perennials. Almost every color imaginable is represented, and the individual blossoms are splendid as cut flowers. The foliage is as pretty as a Fern. Once established you will always have a bed of these beautiful hardy perennial flowers.

Ridgely, Md.

Mrs. H. Holsinger.

PRIMROSES FOR WINTER-BLOOMING.

PERHAPS THE MOST desirable of all winter-blooming window plants is the Chinese Primrose in its many varieties.

The plants are readily grown from seeds started in spring, and will begin blooming in autumn or early winter, continuing to bloom abundantly throughout the winter months, even under conditions that would destroy many other plants. The improved varieties have

growth before winter comes. Young plants are preferable to older ones. If the soil is liable to dry out, the plants may be placed in pots a size larger, with Sphagnum Moss between, and some over the soil. By starting this month a rich display of winter bloom will be assured.

Hydrangea Hortensis.—The pot Hydrangea known as Hortensis sometimes shows a blight, the leaves turning black in spots and dropping off. This is mostly due to acid in the soil and insufficient ventilation



BLOOMING PLANT OF CHINESE PRIMROSE.

beautiful foliage, and throw up scapes of many flowered whorls, the flowers being large, of exquisite texture, rich in color, and lasting. A windowful of Chinese Primroses in the various colors never fails to attract the admiration and praise of all who see it.

The plants will thrive and bloom in a general potting compost, well drained, and made porous by the addition of a greater proportion of sharp sand and wood's soil. In potting avoid covering the crown, which covering will cause the plants to rot off. Water moderately and keep the temperature cool and moist. A modicum of sunlight is beneficial each day, but the plants will often do well in a well-lighted window, even though the direct sunlight is not admitted.

It is well to get the plants this month, repot them in four-inch pots, and encourage a liberal

When plants show the disease remove and burn all the affected parts and repot in fresh rich earth, one-third of which is sharp sand. The plants like partial shade, and to be well-watered during their active season. While resting apply only enough water to keep the plants from suffering.

Geraniums for Winter-bloom-

ing.—These should be grown in pots and shifted as the plants develop. Start them early in summer, and pinch out any shoots that appear, and also pinch off the tips of the branches to make the plants bushy. When a plant is shifted it retards top growth, but promotes root-growth, so that by autumn the plants will be well-rooted and in good condition to bloom during the winter. When the plants need a fertilizer use bonedust.

FREESIAS.

A HALF-DOZEN FREESIA bulbs secured by mail one autumn gave us much pleasure during the cold winter which followed. The perfume is so delicate and alluring. They are of the easiest culture, and the directions come with the bulbs. Get some, floral friends, and you will not be without them. [See illustration on this page.]

Mrs. Ella F. Flanders.

DeWittville, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1916.

Keeping Gladiolus and Dahlias.—We have a cement cellar, and I was afraid my Gladiolus would freeze in it last win-



BLOOMING SPRAYS OF FREESIA REFRACTUM.

SPRAGUEA UMBELLATA.

IT IS remarkable that a plant of such singular beauty has so long escaped cultivation, especially as it is so easily grown from seeds, and the roots are easily transplanted and grow well. When the winter snows of the upper Sierras commence melting the bright green leaves of the Spraguea appear, and in June it is at the height of its flowering season.

Along the rocky wind-swept plateaus and mountain meadows the ground is carpeted for miles with this lovely flower. The plant is low and prostrate in habit, and sends up from two to five flower stems, varying in height from five to eight inches. The top is sur-



ter, so I placed them in dry sand. This spring, when I took them out, over half of them were rotted. The Dahlia tubers I put in sand came out lovely. Next time I shall remember to keep my Gladiolus dry, storing in paper sacks, as sand draws the moisture. Mrs. Evans.

Lucerne, Colo., April 28, 1916.

Ladies' Delight, or Johnny-Jump-ups.—What has become of these dear little Pansy-faced flowers that were always found in the flower gardens of long ago? Everyone had them when I was a child, and as I grew into womanhood, too. But now I seldom see them, and would dearly love to own some. I am sure they were hardy in my old home—Massachusetts. The plants sprang up freely every year from self-sown seeds, and bloomed all the season. Mrs. C. J.

Oak Park, Ill., May 16, 1916.

mounted with a snow-white cottony ball of flowers, which are spotted with the brightest shades of delicate pink, rendering the flower one of great beauty. Its blooming period is from three to five weeks.

Pleasant Valley, Calif.

S. L. Watkins.

Perennial Peas.—Last year we sowed several packets of Perennial Peas, and the plants are coming up abundantly this spring. I have lifted and set out many of them, and still they come. Those set out have grown as readily as Tomato plants. I don't believe one will die. Mrs. Evans.

Lucerne, Colo., April 28, 1916.

Pansies.—My Pansies were lovely this year. I sowed the seeds in a box of rich dirt, and the plants grew eight to ten inches high; they are lovelier than ever this cool weather.

Wagner, S. D.

Mrs. E. B. C.

FLORAL POETRY.

SEPTEMBER.

Past, the glare and heat, at last
Kindly sunbeams cheer the land
And cool shadows softly play
Where the burning breezes fanned.
Purpling grapes perfume the freshened hills,
Dewy lanes, and rains start silent rills.
To protect the world from want
In the fields corn soldiers bide
Models of Dame Nature's work—
Nature's God, her guard and guide.

Topeka, Kas. Gussie Morrow Gage.

A SONG OF HOLLYHOCKS.

Sing a song of Hollyhocks,
Gardens sunny-bright;
Colors gleaming, crimson, cream,
Salmon, pink and white.

Sing a song of summer-time,
Founts at play, and rocks
Cooled by sparkling foam that sprays
Near-by Hollyhocks.

Sing a song of olden times,
While our grand-sires dream
Wistful dreams of courting-days,
Hollyhocks a'gleam.

Sing a song of present hours;
Hollyhocks compel
Praises for their sturdiness;
Like a sentinel.

Towers each one far above
Paler flowers' crest;
Wearing gaily, many-hued
Honors on his breast.

Sing a song of future days,
When wee children, grown,
Leave our gardens bright to plant
Hollyhocks, their own.

Sing a song of Hollyhocks;
Theirs the glow that brings
Through the drought, new hopes, desires
That make for better things.

Cincinnati, O. Mary E. VanZandt.

THE LITTLE WILD CROCUS.

While wandering one day through the woodland
I saw a bright flower blooming there.
It was a little wild blue Crocus,
And it looked to me wondrous fair.

I stooped to greet it, and to love it,
It seemed my words to understand,
It looked up at me so smilingly,
I thought it the fairest in the land.

Blooming in that unfrequented spot,
With no kindred anywhere near,
Its mission it seemed was to bless,
For to me it brought gladness and cheer.

Dear little flower! how soon it will fade,
And with the leaves of the forest decay,
The trees will there their requiem keep,
And the song-bird there will chant his lay.

Brainard, Minn. Mary A. Wilson.

CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST.

You may take this world as you come and go,
And you will be sure to find,
That fate will square the account she owes,
Whoever comes out behind.
And all things bad that a man has done,
By whatsoever induced,
Come back to meet him, one by one,
As the chickens come home to roost.

You may starve your soul and stint your heart,
With the husks of a barren creed;
But Christ will know if you played your part,
Will know in your hour of need;
And then as you wait for death to come,
What hope can there be deduced
From a creed alone you will lie there dumb,
While your chickens come home to roost.

Sow as you will there's a time to reap,
For the good and bad as well;
And conscience, whether awake or asleep,
Is either a Heaven or Hell,
And all things bad must take their place,
By whatsoever induced;
They come to meet you face to face,
As your chickens come home to roost.

Whether you are over or under the sod,
The result will be the same,
You cannot escape the hand of God;
You must bear your sin and shame,
No matter what's carved on a marble slab,
When the items are all produced:
You will find St. Peter was keeping tab,
And chickens come home to roost.
Carlisle, Pa. Miss Maggie A. Cromlich

THE MISSION OF THE FLOWERS.

When sorrow's heavy hand
Upon our hearts is laid,
And clouds shut out the beaming sun,
Our tears are often stayed;
Our minds turned from our thoughts of grief.
And turned in channels new,
Just by a little opening flower,
Charged with its sweet perfume
And glistening with the dew.

This beauteous world that God has made,
And decked with flower and tree,
Melodious with the song of bird
And little humming bee;
This wondrous earth with carpet green,
Bedecked with fair flowers,
Of every color, hue and shade,
Is God's own plan to soothe our griefs,
And cheer our passing hours.

Quincy, Mass. Lucretia Raymond Zastre

VIOLETS.

Nature kissed the earth one day,
And instantly there grew
A fragrant, dimpling Violet,
A Violet of blue.

Nature sighed, full well she knew,
In giving up her child,
That in the paths of years to come,
'Twould oftentimes run wild.

Mystic charm in floral form,
With modesty so rare,
You were meant in the long ago
Only for those who care.

Cupid from that day to this,
If doubting up above,
His path he strews with Violets,
For Violets mean love.

Orlando, Fla., July 6, 1916. Joe Phillips.

A HEAVENLY VIEW.

When in the rainbow, western sky,
The glowing sun has sunk his head,
God and His angels look from on high,
And see the innocent flowers wed.

In a dazzling bed of scarlet there,
Near the well so cool and the clinging vine,
Is a bed of Geraniums, ever so rare,
As rare as those from the sunniest clime.

In a shaded nook on the other side,
Four-o'clocks have opened their eyes.
The stars spread their glow, and o'er them glide,
While the Four-o'clocks nod in surprise.

In another nook, 'neath the moon's bright smile,
Are Poppies of a lustrous hue,



But the moon, enchantress, cannot them beguile,
As she did Endymion in the twilight blue.

Over the garden's ancient wall
Are a host of Pansies fair,
Pansies, purple, and ruby and gold,
And they smile as Luna silvers them there.

And last but not least comes the bed of Pinks,
Bright creatures, with all their charm,
Silent but not as stern as the Sphinx,
While angels look on, and keep them from [harm].

Norwalk, Conn.

Mildred C. R. Mam.

THE CRICKET.

We've oft been asked what the cricket says,
As it sings the same old tune;
What a question it is, it seemeth plain,
And for doubt there's little room.

Many have parents, passed away,
And their folks no more are seen;
"Where's Pa? Where's Ma?" the cricket calls.
Then of them we fondly dream.

St. Louis, Mo.

Albert E. Vassar.

LILIES OF THE DAWN.

(A Hindu song of summer morning and of the faith.)

Come, my beloved, on the path whence starry night
hath gone,
And seek out on the mountainside the Lilies of the
Dawn,
Like souls of light that blossom on the shoulders of
the day
O, hasten ere the sun appear with his bright glanc-
ing ray!

Come, my beloved, where the dew, yet fresh on
flower and field,
Hangs gleaming necklaces of gems upon our path
revealed.
Red glow upon the mountainside where pilgrims'
feet have gone,
Behold revealed to mortal sight the Lilies of the
Dawn!

The Lilies of the Daybreak, the celestial Lilies fair,
That open like a whispered thought on the inflaming
air

Come, brother, ere the Lilies fade, drunk by the
blinding light,
For morning spreads a feast for us betwixt the day
and night!

Baltimore, Md.

Will Thompson.

THE PROBLEM OF THE POOR.

Oh, what shall we do with our poor?
Just help them all we can!
But there're more ways than one
To help your fellow man.
Some one may fill his purse with gold,
The kind that we call pelf;
The way I like to help a man
Is to help him help himself.

For if you help the honest man
By simply charity.
You take away his self respect,
And this I count dear pay;
But if you help him help himself
You help his manhood grow,
Then when he's strong he'll help himself,
Perhaps we've taught him how.

A smile and kindly word's all right—
A good thing in its place;
But there are other things oft times
That savor some of grace.
The richest blessing you can give
A man who has no pelf,
Is glasses through which he can see
Some way to help himself.

Marion Co., Ill.

Hattie Rose Sanders.

THE FLOWER BY THE WALL.

The day was damp and cheerless,
Clouds did darkly lower,
But in a roadside stone-heap
I saw a lovely flower.

To find that by the highway,
A flower so fair could be,
Filled me with greatest wonder,
And I drew near to see.

And lo! a lovely Dahlia,
With petals pink and white,
Grown from a heap of rubbish;
Indeed a lovely sight.

To me it brought a lesson,
As I beheld its grace,
Its beauty and its color,
Though reared in such a place.

It did the Father's bidding;
Its color typified
The purity and power of Him
Who for my ransom died.

It spoke to me of power.
Though humble things surround,
To be what God intended,
A life of beauty crowned.

And as I gazed upon it,
My heart with purpose new,
Cried out, "In humble service,
O, Christ, I would be true.

"I would reflect thy goodness,
Thy love and faithfulness,
That like the radiant flower
My life may others bless."

If for this humble flower
The Lord above doth care,
Then e'en his humblest follower
His love and power may share.

Wilton, N. H.

J. L. Perham

THE LAND O' NOD.

The doorway to the land o' dreams
Is rather oddly barred, it seems,
The portals passed, be satisfied;
No knob adorns the other side!

Shelbyville, Ind.

Alonzo Leora Rice

THE SPELL OF THE PIANO.

'Tis Sunday evening, ere the darkness falls,
The birds are twittering with sleepy lay,
The zephyr stirs the Rose-vine by the walls,
The piano's chord, beneath my fingers, calls my
soul away.

Above the dark ease where the shadows
Are flickering softly, I see them,
The spirits of Sunday so joyous;
Oh who in our world would not be them?
In their eyes is a glory divine,
A strange awe-ful light plays around them,
The tones of their harps, clear as bells,
With the mystery of music surround them.
The calm and the beauty serene
Soothe my soul, which like turbulent billows,
Was torn with the trials of day.
I feel the sweet breath of the Willows,
In a cloudland so misty and rare,
In the ripe and the beautiful twilight,
All sorrow and daylight are gone,
I feel only the spell of the sky-light.

The vision fades. The spirit-folks are gone.
The Roses at the window nod alone,
But sweet calm reigns, although the dream has flown.
Fallon, Calif. Vivian Swanson.

THE PASSING STORM.

White-capped clouds are sailing
Far, far up in the sky,
Like a fleet of gallant warships
They look as they sail by.

Oh, where did those clouds sail from,
And whither are they bound?
How many knightly sailors
Among their crew are found?

The vivid lightning flashes
Along the darkening sky;
The rumbling thunder rolls along,
The wind is rushing by.

The trees bow down and rise,
Tossing their branches high;
The rain comes down in torrents
From out the darkened sky.

While I observe they vanish—
O, whither were they bound?
For where they were is darkness—
The night has settled down.

Elmer, Mo. Mrs. Frank Hauf.

OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS.

Next to the faces of old-time friends,
The ones that our childhood knew,
We cherish the sweet old-fashioned flowers,
Which once in our garden grew.

The Hollyhocks, with their ragged stalks
That leaned on the garden wall,
The Roses and Lilies, and Mignonettes,
In fancy I see them all.

There are flowers today, in brave array,
With colors so rich and rare,
Each one a gem; but can one of them
With the old-fashioned flowers compare?

Spokane, Wash. Mrs. L. M. Nickum.

FOR AN ALBUM.

In future years when you peruse
The pages of this book,
And o'er each well remembered name
Pause lovingly to look,
E'en while in memory's magic glass
Thy early friends you see,
Then let not be forgotten one
Who traced these lines for thee.

Randolph, Vt. Mrs. A. J. Foster.

MUSIC AND FLOWERS.

There is nothing on earth so exquisitely sweet,
That God in His goodness hath given;
And which pleases the senses so full and complete,
And leads the mind upward toward Heaven,
No matter what joys or what sorrows may come
To lighten or to darken the hours,
There is nothing which cheers and sweetens the home
Like the presence of music and flowers.

To the lonely and sad, when bereavement brings
To the joyous when wedding bells chime; [grief,
To those who in anguish can find no relief,
And to some—perhaps guilty of crime;
To the downcast and helpless—to all far and near,
Even those who distrust God's powers,
There's a sweet little voice whispers, "Be of good
And it comes from music and flowers." [cheer."

'Tis not strange then that flowers on the caskets are
Embalmed with affection's warm tear; [laid,
'Tis the last sweetest tribute that can ever be paid,
To those who were cherished and dear.
They're like breathings of love from those left behind,
And the sweet, peaceful mission they fill,
Is to help reconcile both the heart and the mind,
To the mandate of "Peace, be still."

What joy thrills the soul at the sight of a Rose,
Unfolding its petals with care,
Too modest its beauties to fully disclose,
The fairest of all that is fair.
And the fragrance, which tells of its delicate birth,
Is far beyond all human ken,
And only the Maker of Heaven and earth,
Can reveal its presence to men.

And so with its lovely companion, the Pink,
And the myriads of flowers which bloom,
From the high mountain peaks to the meadow's low
Exhaling their lovely perfume, [brink,
They are God's chosen gifts, and we welcome them
As evidences of His love, [all
They appeal to the great, and they speak to the
Like a voice direct from above. [small,

At the high social functions, where royalty meet,
To revel in luxuriant show
Of splendor, and wealth, and pleasures complete,
In fashion's voluptuous glow,
Are the costliest gems that nobility wear,
And the kings who their power can wield;
But these glories and splendors all fail to compare
With the Lilies that bloom in the field.

From the king on the throne to the lowest of men,
God intended these gifts to be free;
For He tuned Nature's voice to melody—then—
Gave the deep-toned bass to the sea.
He scatters bright flowers throughout every land,
He smiles through the sunshine and showers;
And He beckons all to Him with an outstretched
Concealed within music and flowers. [hand,

Then pass them not by without heeding their voice,
But bid the heart listen and hear;
And then its fine strings will vibrate to rejoice,
And God in His love will be near.
And as blossoms shall bloom, and the dear little bird
Seeks for its mate in the bowers;
May assurances come that our prayers are all heard
By the Author of music and flowers.

Babylon, N. Y.

Benj. P. Field.

SUNSHINE.

How nice to see a cheerful face,
And one that's pleasing all the while;
And what could ever take the place
Of a cheerful, happy smile?
Nothing!

Could just one wish be granted me
I ne'er would ask for bags of gold;
For there's a richer thing I see—
The pleasing smile that ne'er grows old.

St. Louis, Mo.

Albert E. Vassar.

THE COUNTRY ROAD.

You may eulogize the forest,
With its still and somber air;
Or wealth of orchards laden
With their bloom of Peach and Pear;
But to the weary-hearted
They never have bestowed
One-half the cheer and gladness
Of the dear old country road.

In the spring though Dandelions
Wear the livery of the sun,
A Violet by the roadway
Tells the season has begun.
And it's on some pleasant highway,
Where man and nature meet,
That Buttercups surprise you
With a graciousness complete.

In midsummer, when the grasses
Are lush with scent of Rose,
On either side Sweet-clover
Nods, meditates and grows;
And over broken fences
With heavy fingers twine,
And lifting wells of scarlet,
Creeps the dark-leaved Trumpet Vine.

And pale-throated, vesper Sparrows
Are singing at their will,
When something stirs within you
That is very like a thrill,
For the melody and fragrance
Help to lighten half the load,
And God seems a little nearer
Out on the country road.

In the fall when Spanish-needles
Flaunt their gayly colored flowers
And the purple, starry Asters
Gladden early autumn hours
Until the Dogwood berries
And the Sumac fruit have glowed,
He ever manifests Himself
Upon the country road.
And you feel that He is nearer,
And it lightens half your load
When you greet a friendly neighbor
Out on the country road.

Athens, O

Bessie M. Gorslene

"ORANGE BLOSSOM."

'Tis the first glad sign of springtime.
When the trees commence to bloom,
And the last farewell to winter,
Hiding every trace of gloom.

In the sheath of snowy whiteness
There's a touch of perfect bliss,
Nature pouring forth her glory,
Giving to the earth—a kiss.

As the breezes cross this Southland
On a cool and starlit night,
With the Orange-blossom fragrance
Comes a sense of pure delight.

What a cradle for the bearing
Of the sometime luscious fruit!
'Tis the emblem of creation
And the voice of God, though mute.

Orlando, Fla., July 6, 1916.

Joe Phillips.

A SHORT STORY.

"Toward the river-bank we sped;
Pray, give attention without fail;
We caught a monster fish," he said,
"And thereby hangs a tale!

"My story's short," he sighed. "Alack!
The line was very far from strong;
It broke in twain; the fish fell back
And—took the tail along!"

Shelbyville, Ind.

Alonzo L. Rice.

A CHILD'S FIRST GRIEF.

Oh, call my brother back to me!
I cannot play alone.
The summer comes with flower and bee—
Where has my brother gone?
The flowers run wild, the flowers we sowed
Around our garden tree,
Our vine is drooping with its load—
Oh, call him back to me!

He would not hear thy voice, fair child;
He may not come to thee,
The face that once like summer smiled
On earth no more thou'lt see
A Rose's brief, bright life of joy,
Such unto him was given;
So thou must play alone, my boy—
Thy brother is in heaven

And has he left his birds and flowers?
And must I call in vain?
And through the long, long summer hours
Will he not come again?
And by the brook and in the glade
Are all our wand'rings o'er?
Oh, while my brother with me played,
Would I had loved him more!

[Song requested. Sent in by Miss Shenk, Lancaster, Pa., to whom our thanks are due.—Ed.]

**THE GYPSY BOY; OR,
TELL IT AGAIN.**

Into the tent where a Gypsy boy lay,
Dying alone at the close of the day,
News of salvation we carried. Said he:
"Nobody ever has told it to me!"

Refrain.

Tell it again! Tell it again!
Salvation's story repeat o'er and o'er,
'Til none can say of the children of men
"Nobody ever has told me before!"

"Did He so love me—a poor, little boy?
Send unto me the good tidings of joy?
Need I to perish? My hand will He hold?
Nobody ever the story has told!"

Bending, we caught the last words of his breath,
Just as he entered the Valley of Death:
"God sent His Son? 'Whosoever!' said He?
Then I am sure that He sent Him for me!"

Smiling, he said, as his last sigh he spent:
"I am so glad that for me He was sent!"
Whispered, while low sank the sun in the West:
"Lord, I believe; tell it now to the rest!"

[Song requested. Sent in by Lucille Ickes, Ohio, to whom our thanks are due.—Ed.]

HOPE'S SONG.

Cast ye your doubts and fears away!
Why droop upon a cloudy day?
The sun still hangs up in the sky,
The clouds will vanish by and by;
The drizzling rain that seems so sad
Will then leave nature fresh and glad,
And with what seems a doleful song
There'll come one joyous, glad prolong,
And ere the sun sinks in the West
By gloom, then joy, the sun is blest.

Marion Co., Ill.

Hattie Sanders.

SINKING.

Men sink a well to get supply of water;
A ship they sink when they in vain have fought her.
Some sink enormous fortunes in the cup;
Some sink in sloughs because none help them up;
Some sink in failure, lacking sheer ambition
To make a fight to better their condition.

Wilton, N. H.

J. L. Perham.

GOING SOUTH.

When at my window pane I hear the beak
Of winter, I a Southern home will seek;
As wise as the little bird, will I
Look for a dwelling 'neath Southern sky.
And yet I fear, alas! alas!
The winter I at home must pass.
For where's the coin, Oh, where! Oh, where!
To take me 'neath the skies so fair?
I know, I know, the birds can go;
Of cars, boats and automobiles
How independent each one feels,
Glad to be freed from all such things,
Since he has wings, since he has wings.

Bath, Me.

Alice May Douglas.

THE OBSCURE.

In the dazzling light of the sun
The candle is not seen;
And so in paths of holy grace
I walk the way between.

But in assemblies of the stars
I there shall stand revealed,
A flame that lights a little cot
Amid the distant field.

Baltimore, Md.

Will Thompson.

WHERE NATURE SMILES.

In a vale of delight,
'Neath the skies clear and bright,
Lies a garden of beauty most rare.
There the song-birds so sweet
Come to make their retreat,
And the fragrance of bloom fills the air.

There are Larkspurs and Lilies,
And wondrous "Sweet Billies",
And Hollyhocks, stately and tall;
There are Roses so fragrant,
And Tritomas fragrant,
With the beauty of peace over all.

And for those who may care
For the choice plants more rare,
Come, take a short walk o'er the way,
And in greenhouse behold
Flowers of beauty untold,
All clustered in lovely array.

Here the vines of rare beauty,
And the plants, show that duty
By some skilful hands has been done;
While the fragrance, so sweet,
Helps to make more complete
This joyous surprise for each one.

Would you know the bright land
With this beauty so grand,
Where old Nature's sweet smile makes her mark?
Come, listen, my friend,
This message I'll send:
'Tis the beautiful land of La Park.

La Park, Pa., July 17, 1916.

X

EVENING.

The evening's waning rays
Make shadows long and clear,
While in the wood the Blue Jay calls
To others far and near.
And now the twinkling stars
Shine bright in heaven's dome,
To tell us of the closing day
And of the Better Home.

Tacoma, Wash., July 3, 1916. Dorothy Gayley.

EARTHLY DROSS.

Oh, when I think of Galilee,
Of Jesus and His Cross,
My heart is filled with fervent love
And earthly things seem dross.

Fulton P. O., Iowa.

Mrs. M. Breeden.

THE CREED OF HUMANITY.

[Author's note.—The letter of Miss Vivian Swanson has prompted me to write this epitome of my religious belief. I have often been asked to do so by those of my friends who have read my series of religious sonnets entitled: "Service of the Soul." I will be glad to hear from anyone interested, everyone should try to discover, fix and find himself in life, to know where he belongs, the influences he is under, which countries attract him and which do not. All of us come from the East, from Asia. As soon as we grasp the importance of the spirit, its past as well as its future—for without one the other cannot be—religion has a meaning, things open out to us, and all becomes clear. The moment we accept this it seems as if a gift from above has fallen upon us, and we are supremely happy. The true religion is that which sees good in all religions; and the religion of the future will take something from each. Remember the symbol of the Eternal Godhead: "One in all and all in one."]]

Know the immortal soul must deathless rove—
As in the future, in the past it strove
To find expression—not this flesh alone
Its first poor habitation, death its grove!

The changing seasons and the starry space,
The dust of stars beyond a human trace—
We are a part of these, our lives must blend
And change again beneath His glorious face!

The Rose has bloomed a million times before,
And all that lives once had the shapes of yore;
Think not to see her smile the first warm spring—
She dazzled by the soft Perian shore!

Find first your rapport and your sympathy,
The things that draw you and the shapes that flee
The East's the home of fire—to them that pass
'Neath its influence comes deep harmony!

Small wonder that of old the first wise men
Bowed to the East in worship, praising then
Its claim—a source divine of heavenly power—
The sun that puts the shades to rout again.

If thou, immortal soul, a future hast,
And men deny to thee an equal past,
Forsaking sight—the theory loses weight—
No balance without living, first and last!

The human soul upon itself returns,
A circle, time and time, while conscience burns—
A sorry thing without a past 'twould be—
The circle endless that the Eye discerns.

All these things have had life, will live afar,
The winds of Lilies and the even-star,
The tear of parting and the joy of song,
Herd, homing shepherd and the sea's guitar.

Eternal progress—this alone is true,
The way of brotherhood; why, even you
Stood on this place a thousand years ago,
And we have met—ah, if we only knew!

It must be so; it is the highest plan.
The stars are scattered and are born a span;
Where once was wave is shore, and shore is wave;
And ev'ry flower bloomed in the ancient van.

From atom unto entity we grow,
From entity to animal through slow,
Long ages, while the plan works out its good—
From ape to man, from man to gods that know!

Let us seek rapport with the things allied,
Discover, fix and find our natures wide.
"Man, know thyself!" said Socrates of old.
No two alike in learning, faith and pride.

To grasp the precious truth herein I hold,
The knowledge of unending pasts that fold
The waiting self, religion then stands clear—
We know and understand these things untold.

Faith hath a meaning, life then opens out,
And glorious knowledge fills where once was doubt;
Yet how many are blind, and pass their days
In darkness, unawake, cold, undevout!

But know the truth: the key is hard to find
That fits the starry chambers of God's Mind.

Look, soul, above, and grasp the balance vast—
Behold thy joy revealed among thy kind!

Baltimore, Md. Will Thompson.
Author of "The Service of the Soul," "The Way
of the Blessed Spirit," and "Songs of the Spirit."

FLORAL NOTES.

Anthemis Kelwayi.—My bed of Anthemis or hardy Marguerite was a mass of golden bloom last summer, and attracted much attention from passers-by. Many stopped to inquire the name of the yellow flower that bloomed so profusely.

A. E. McL.

Norfolk Co., Mass., Oct. 25, 1915.

Lobelia.—How many of the lovers of hanging baskets grow Lobelia? I have one in an old lard pail, and it has been covered with a profusion of exquisite little blue blossoms since early spring, and is still in bloom. It is a charming little plant, and must be



grown to be appreciated.

Tryon, Neb.

Mrs. Geo. Anderson.

Boston Smilax.—I was very much pleased with the Boston Smilax I grew from seeds last spring. I have five healthy plants, and they are so pretty. They take so little care, and grow so quickly into large plants.

El Paso Co., Col.

Mrs. M. Stout.

Giant Snapdragon.—Those who have not tried growing the Improved Giant Snapdragons have certainly missed some of life's pleasures. I first tried a mixed packet two years ago, and would not now do without the Snapdragon bed.

Miss Rosa Brown.

Attica, O., Oct. 25, 1915.

Cosmos.—Self-sown from a plant of each color, white, pink, red and yellow, my Cosmos are the admiration of all who see them, and helped me take the second prize in the "Beautiful Yard Contest" this year. They began blooming in June, when only four feet high, and have continued to



grow and bloom until now they are seven feet high, and still covered with blossoms. The yellow is so easy of growth. It is almost like a weed here in southern Texas.

Mrs. Marion Nash.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 18, 1915.

Rooting Roses.—To root Rose cuttings, or any kind of woody cuttings, as small fruits and orchard fruits, insert the cut end in a potato and bury the potato and cutting so at least one joint of cutting is below the surface of the sandy ground. They will root and grow finely, and in case of fruits will bear without grafting. I know this from experience.

Coudersport, Pa.

Mrs. R. E. Grover.

Camellia Balsams.—I had fine Giant Camellia Balsams from seeds, all colors and variegated, double to the center. They were as fine as Orchids. All my friends who saw them admired them, and say they want some like them another year. They are so easy to raise.

Orfa W. Gayther.

Charles City, Ia., Oct. 15, 1915.

[Note.—It is not generally known that the Camellia-flowered Balsam is an excellent pot plant for winter-blooming. It will do well in a north window with plenty of indirect sunlight. To keep the atmosphere moist and prevent the soil from drying out place Sphagnum Moss around the plant.—Ed.]

Pyrethrum.—You should see my bed of Pyrethrum from seeds.

The flowers are double and single, red, pink and white. Furthermore, if they did not blossom, the foliage alone is beautiful, and as a decorative plant it is worthy of cultivation.

Mrs. Howard Holsinger.

Ridgely, Md.



Acacias.—I received a packet of Acacia seeds, which were carefully planted. It seemed that every seed grew, and now I have more Acacia plants than I know what to do with. They are free from any insect that troubles other plants near by, and will soon be little trees.

Geauga Co., O.

Ima.

Canary-bird Flower.—Last September I planted in a pot three seeds of the Canary-bird Flower (*Tropæolum peregrinum*), with small, yellow, bird-like blossoms, and in a few days they were up and never stopped growing until the vine was fully 20 feet long. The pot was in a south alcove window, and the vines twined all over my other plants. All winter long the vine was covered with hundreds of "little birds," which were a great curiosity here. This year I am starting more for my window.

San Antonio, Tex.

Mrs. Marion Nash.



Passion Vine.—Last spring I planted seeds of Passion Flower broadcast on good black soil, and in September I had plants four feet high and loaded down with blossoms, and no other care than keeping the weeds down.

Edith Mellis.

Westerheim, N. D., Dec. 9, 1915.

Coleus.—I planted a paper of Coleus seeds last spring, and I don't think I have ever seen quite so many plants from one paper of seeds, and of so many beautiful colors. Everybody admires them. Some of the plants are three feet high and show such beautiful, rich colors in variegation.



Jefferson, Ga.

Mrs. J. O. Stockton.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 16 years old, and live on an 80-acre farm which lies on a plateau on the Spokane Indian Reservation. I like birds, and have built six wooden houses, which I placed on our barn, telephone poles, fence posts, and wherever I thought they would like them. One Titmouse has a nest in a stump, and the birds have hatched. Several Bluebirds have hatched nestfuls of birds, too. I have had a water-pan on top of our wood-shed, and each morning the birds can hardly wait to bathe. One mamma Bluebird will come very close when I whistle real low and she turns her head sidewise and gazes at me in a very funny manner. I have a flower garden strictly for wild flowers, which I increase by exchanging with other boys and girls.

Geo. L. Adams.

Ford, Stevens Co., Wash., May 31, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's daughter 13 years old, in the 8th grade in school. I have won a few prizes in school. I have one brother and two sisters. I sometimes go horseback riding. I may enter in high school next year. My ambition is to be a school teacher, and I hope to make a success. I am an Indian girl, brown hair, brown eyes and light complexion. I have my land and my home. We don't raise cotton, but we raise everything except cotton. We chopped corn two days this week. We have a self-playing piano, violin, guitar and mandolin, and surely have a nice place for a country home. We have no car, but we have just bought us a new carriage. Well, I will close, hoping some one will please send me the song of "Just break the news to mother." Would any of the Floral girls like to exchange crochet patterns? I crochet a good deal.

Clara Brown.

Sulphur, Okla., R. 1, box 14, June 1, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 12 years old and live on a farm of 360 acres. I am four feet tall and weigh 106 pounds, so you can see I am not small. My school begins July 24th. We have taken your Magazine two years, some one sent it to us. We all enjoy it very much. If your cousins who live in the city will come out and visit me, I will teach them how to hoe corn. We have several kinds of flowers, but Roses are my favorite. This spring a little brown bird made its nest in our Rosebush. Postals exchanged.

Ellen, Ky., June 11, 1916.

Alga Adams.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years of age. I go to school. I will be in the 5th grade next year. We live 30 miles from the nearest railroad town, which is Lemmon, S. D. We have to ford the Grand River to get to Lemmon. Our postoffice is Haskell, S. D., and is four miles away. My mamma has taken your Magazine ever since I was a baby. We all like it very much. I like the Children's Corner best of all. I have planted Petunias, Marigolds, Bachelor Buttons, Poppies, Calif. Poppies, African Daisies, Gourds, Peas, Radishes and Cabbages in my garden.

Velma Gregory.

Haskell, S. D., May 30, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl 10 years old, and live on a section of land 13 miles north of Lewistown. I like flowers very much. I have no favorite, as I like them all. I have a pet calf over a year old, and brought her with me from Maple Fall, Wash. I have some Candytuft, Pinks, and Pansies in a little garden. I also have Nasturtium seeds to plant. Postals exchanged.

Mary Flanagan.

Brooks, Mont., June 10, 1916.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From West Virginia.—Mr. Park: After reading of the "big money" (?) you made on your apple crop, and the money (?) Dr. Wiley made on his fat steers (Cincinnati Enquirer of January 18th), and also the charges of Mayor Shank of Indianapolis, Ind., one must believe that we poor sun-kissed and winter-blistered sons and daughters of toil, who till the soil from

year to year with no other business for a side line, are justified in raising the wail that has been continued toward the ears of the Most High, and which seems to have been of so little avail. It is a sin and a shame when we look over the sea of middlemen and speculators and then see the poor who work in mines and factories, and who must eat—what a price they must pay! What an injustice! We (the producers and the great mass of poor laboring consumers) are under no obligations to keep the wholesaler, the cold-storage people, the packers, the drummers, the millers and the retailers and their families living in luxury, and in many cases educated to rascality and indulgence in all kinds of vices. We certainly cannot bear the strain much longer. If people who have other business to depend on raise their voices against this injustice, isn't it time for Uncle Sam to take a hand and see what can be done to relieve his large family of this burden? No wonder the husband and father who lives on the farm doesn't have time to admire the flowers blooming, or the birds singing, when he must toil early and late for a mere existence, and know that from the product of his toil there is an army of people, who would starve before they would work as he does, waiting to get what he can produce for as small a price as possible, and then sell it at a fabulous big price to some other poor laborer who can scarcely keep soul and body together. I say it's just awful! Oppressing the poor because he is poor is a fact against which a protest should be entered by every respectable publisher in this great country, because the prayers of the oppressed are continually going up to the ears of the Most High. Your little Magazine has become "one of the family" in our home, and we could hardly get along without it.

Mrs. C. N. Brooks.

Burnsville, W. Va.

From Iowa.—Dear Floral Friends: I have been years collecting Gladiolus, which take the first place in my garden. Last year I got some Gladiolus as a premium with the Magazine, and such colors! Two were deep, dark blue, rich velvet, and there were several Americas, which were the most admired of any by my friends. Some were of a pink color, and one, my favorite, a sort of smoke-gray veined and streaked with light pink, a perfect jewel of a flower! As I already had many shades and markings of red, pink, salmon and some white, you can imagine that bed was a sight for flower-lovers, and the season of bloom is so long! The first blossom opened June 28th, and I picked the last one September 20th, so I say to you all, if you want the most for your money, both in color and length of bloom, get Gladiolus; and "while you are getting, get plenty." I am thinking of planting bulbs among my vegetables. The only trouble is that the garden is so far from the house.

Hamilton Co., Ia.

Mrs. Hawley.

About Cats.—Mr. Park: I suffer greatly from cats, as I live where there are no near neighbors, on the edge of a wooded ravine, and it is the handiest place imaginable for automobilists to stop and deposit cats that are owned by women "too tender hearted" to have them killed! They prowl about the ravine, killing wild birds, then seek the same in my bird-nook, and I am obliged to have them killed. I have had a whole family of half-grown kittens dumped here at once. I have tried, time and again, to train a cat or kitten to let birds alone, but never succeeded. They are so well fed that they did not eat the birds—just caught them for the love of it. I have had no cat of my own for years, and I chloroform, or had my husband shoot, all strays that come around. I hope to see the day when cats are taxed as dogs are, and not allowed to prowl o' nights.

Mrs. E. A. Taylor.

Faribault, Minn., March 21, 1916.



CANDYTUFT.

A Splendid Early Spring Flower.

Rare and Beautiful.



I WISH TO CALL your special attention to a hardy bulbous flower that should be in every garden, *Fritillaria Imperialis*, known as the Crown Imperial. The plant springs from a large, naked bulb early in spring, grows three feet high, bearing shining leaves along the stem, and a showy crown of leaves at the top, beneath which, in a whorl, the big drooping bells hang in glorious array, the colors being red and yellow. This rare plant blooms with the Daffodils and Tulips, and is charmingly attractive when in bloom. When once established in the garden it will endure for generations, even under neglect, and will slowly increase until it becomes a fine clump. It is a member of the Lily family, and was introduced from Persia in 1596. Fine large bulbs 15 cents each, 3 bulbs 40 cents, mailed. Send your order at once. Club with friends.

Address GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

Giant Darwin Tulips.

I can supply this season the Giant Darwin Tulip, *Nauticus*, growing two and one-half feet high, and bearing an immense flower, silky, purplish rose with dark brown center, shaded bronze. These Giant Tulips bloom late in the season. The bulbs are hardy, lasting for many years when once planted. Price \$2.00 per hundred, delivered at the express office here, 30 cents per dozen, or three bulbs for 10 cents, mailed in October. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



Paper White Narcissus.

I have a fine lot of bulbs of the large-flowered Paper White Narcissus now ready to mail, as the bulbs came in early. Orders promptly filled at 3 cents each, or 25 cents per dozen, \$1.75 per 100. Tell your friends and make up a big order.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

HOLLAND BULBS.

On account of the war the Holland bulbs may be delayed in passing England, which country holds up Holland boats for examination. Our friends should, therefore, have patience if their bulbs do not come as promptly as expected. I shall do my best to hurry the bulbs in transit, and not keep my friends waiting.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

ABOUT BIRDS.

Mr. Park :—The Pe-wets built in a shed near our house a few years ago, and we were proud of them, and did all we could to protect them. One day we looked in the nest and found all the birds but one dead, and it was barely alive. The nest was just creeping with lice. We destroyed the lice and saved the remaining bird, and since then we watch the nests, and have not allowed anything like that to happen again. We are always glad to see them return in the spring.

A few years ago our woods were full of birds, and of a morning it was something wonderful to hear them sing; but they are fast disappearing, as they have so many enemies, not least of which is man. So many around here keep Ferrets and kill the birds to feed them. One man had killed 15 Cardinals by the middle of winter, and I don't know how many more before spring, a few years ago. They are a beautiful bird, one of our sweetest songsters, and very useful in destroying insects. They stay with us all winter, and when the snow is deep come to the house and granaries for food, and this man would shoot them for his Ferret. The insect pests are becoming so numerous that with all the spraying and insecticides it is impossible to keep them in check. But people cannot see what a blessing the birds are, and what a cheerless world this would be without them, even without their usefulness. Why is this subject not taught in our schools, and the laws for the protection of bird-life not enforced, even after they are passed?

We should not let cats run at large to kill the birds. We should educate boys and men against slaughtering birds. Plant trees bearing berries, kinds we know the birds like, and let them have a share of the Cherries after they have done their part in destroying insects that would have injured the trees. We should plant Russian Mulberries for food for birds, and shrubbery where they can build their nests. We will be repaid for our care a hundred-fold.

Mrs. Gay Conley.

Blandville, W. Va., April 14, 1916.

PICK THEM OUT.

1 Plant 10 Cents, 5 Plants 25 Cents, 11 Plants 50 Cents, 23 Plants \$1.00, 47 Plants \$2.00, 72 Plants \$3.00, all by mail, prepaid, satisfaction guaranteed.

I OFFER a splendid collection of choice Plants, Shrubs and Trees this month. Some are for the window garden, and the rest for outdoor planting. All are in fine condition, and I guarantee them to reach you safely and prove satisfactory. To keep the price uniform many rare and valuable plants are listed which could not be purchased elsewhere at four or five times what I ask. Until the latter part of the month I can supply everything listed, as I do not list anything I do not have; later a few plants may be substituted. I hope all my friends will give me at least a small order this month. If possible see your friends and make up a club. I shall appreciate your orders.

Rare Free Gift Plants.

For every dollar's worth of plants ordered you may select one of the following splendid Gift Collections or Plants:

1 Plant Spirea, Queen Alexandra, the new, elegant, hardy herbaceous Spirea, bears big fluffy heads of pink bloom; very beautiful.

1 Plant of the new Japanese Golden Day Lily; like a grand golden Amaryllis; blooms for a month: fine for cut flowers. Value 25 cents.

3 Roots (1-eyed) of Superb Chinese Pæony; finest double flowers, elegant colors. Value 25 cents.

5 Plants Iris Kempferi, the charming Japanese Iris in richest colors, white, red, azure, royal purple. Value 25 cents. Or 5 Siberian Iris, if preferred.

5 Begonias, Double, Single or Fringed, in 5 colors. Or 5 Glant Gloxinias in 5 colors. Value 25 cents.

The plants offered are all well-rooted and in good condition. The list will be changed each month, but there will be no lower prices this season. These are bed-rock prices. Prices may advance later.

Special Bargain Offer---I will pack and deliver at express office here 100 fine plants (one plant of a kind) for only \$3.00. Why not make up a club order and get 100 plants by express, as the express rates on plants have been greatly reduced since we have parcel post.

TO CALIFORNIA, MONTANA AND ARIZONA---I deeply regret that no more Plants, Shrubs and Trees can be sent to these States. The New Inspection Laws adopted by these States, causing delay, extra cost and injury to tender plants is the cause. Seeds, bulbs and tubers can be mailed, but no plants.



JAPANESE GOLDEN DAY LILY.

Window Plants.

Abutilon, in variety
Anna, pink
Champion
Eclipse
Hybrida Maximum
Mesopotamicum, red



Royal Scarlet
Striata Splendida
Thompsoni Plena
Vitifolium, hardy

Note.—Abutilons are often called flowering Maples. They bloom freely and continuously, the flowers being bell-shaped and of many fine colors. They thrive in pots and bloom well in winter as well as summer. A. Mesopotamicum is a fine, free-blooming climber for the window.

Acalypha triumphans
Bicolor, green and white
Macafeana
Marginata, bronze & pink
Sanderii

Note.—Acalypha triumphans is a grand foliage plant, the colors contrasted like autumn leaves. Fine for beds South, and does well in the window North. A beautiful foliage plant.

Achyranthus, Formosum, yellowish green

Emersonii, pink and bronze
Gilsoni, pinkish green
Herbsti, red, gold & green
Lindeni, bronzy red

Agapanthus, Nile Lily
Agathaea Monstrosa, blue
Ageratum, Victoria Louise
Blue Perfection

Ageratum, Dwarf, white
Dwarf, dark blue
Imperial Dwarf White
Little Dorrit, yellow
Mex. Scarlet Gem
Swanley, blue, azure
Wendlandi

Alstromeria aurantiaca
Alternanthera, red
Golden leaved

Jewel or Brilliantissima
Note.—Jewel or Brilliantissima is a very attractive plant, the long, narrow leaves being rich carmine, sometimes veined bronzy green. It's the finest.
Alyssum, Little Gem
Amaryllis rosea



Amomum Cardamomum

Note.—This is a handsome, deliciously-scented foliage pot plant of easy culture.

Angelonia grand. alba

Grandiflora, rose
Anomatheca cruenta
Anthericum liliastrium
Antholyza, from S. Africa
Antigonon leptopus
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)
Romeo, also Venus, tall
Semi-dwarf, carmine
Semi-dwarf, rose
Semi-dwarf, scarlet

Note.—These are all large-flowered Snapdragons of the finer colors. They bloom freely during summer either in pots or beds. In pots they are excellent for winter-blooming.

Aristolochia elegans
Arum cornutum

Asclepias Curassavica

Note.—Asclepias Curassavica is a superb garden plant in the South, its rich-colored clusters being always in bloom. It is, also, fine for pots at the North.



Asparagus plumosus nanus
Blampiedi
Common garden
Tenuissimus
Superbus, fern-like
Sprengeri,
Plumosus robustus

Note.—A. Superbus is a new, and very beautiful Asparagus obtained from Italy; has splendid foliage. The popular Asparagus plumosus is the lovely "Lace Fern," so much prized as a window plant. A. decumbens is a new and elegant drooping sort.

Aspidistra lurida, green



Auricula, Belgian

Note.—The Belgian Auriculas are splendid pot plants of the Primrose order, the flowers bright, in fine clusters, and very beautiful. I offer well-rooted plants that will please you.

Basil, Sweet, fragrant

Bauhinia purpurea

Begonia, flowering, Foliosa

Alba Perfecta grandiflora

Argentea guttata

Begonia, Decorus, splendid
Caroline Lucerne
Child of Quedlinburg
Bertha Chateaurocher
Evansiana, hardy
Erfordia, fine

Note.—Begonia Erfordii is an excellent pink-blooming sort, always showy with lovely flowers. Of easy culture. Fine winter bloomer.

Dewdrop
Fuchsioidea
Gloire d'Cheltenham
Haageana
Marjorie
Marjorie Daw
Mrs. Townsend, pink, fine



Nitida alba

Nitida rosea

Prima Donna, bright red

Pres. Carnot, beautiful

Picta Rosea

Robusta, light pink, good bloomer, strong grower

Rubra

Rex, Clementine

In variety

Sandersonii

Semperflorens, red

Semperflorens Fireball

Lubeca Red

Vulcan

Thurstonii

Vernon, red

Weltoniensis, cut-leaf, a fine easily-grown sort

Luminosa

Note.—Begonia luminosa is one of the brightest, most free-blooming and beautiful of Begonias for pots or beds. You will be delighted with it.
Ridens Dahlloides
Bosea Yervamora



Bougainvillea glabra

Note.—*Bougainvillea* is a charming, free-blooming, easily-grown pot shrub, blooming in winter; becomes a purple mass, very showy. Outdoors South it is a fine climber, and very attractive in winter.

Boston Smilax, lovely vine

Myrtifolia, new, fine

Browallia elata, blue

Roezlii, azure

Speciosa, large blue

Note.—*Browallia speciosa* is one of the finest pot plants in cultivation for the amateur's window. It blooms freely summer and winter, and is easily cared for. Be sure to include this in your order. *B. Roezlii* is also splendid.

Brugmansia suaveolens

Note.—*Brugmansia suaveolens* is a grand flowering shrub. Bedded out in summer it blooms freely, and bedded in the greenhouse it blooms almost continuously. Requires a frost-proof place in winter.

Bryophyllum Calycinum

Caladium Esculentum

Calampelis scaber carmin.

Calceolaria scabiosifolia

Calla, spotted-leaf

White, the common sort

Campanula garganica

Patagonica

Campylobotrys Regia

Campfor Tree

Capsicum Chameleon

Miniature, mixed

Carex Japonica, Jap'n grass

Carica papaya

Cassava, Manihot Aipi

Celsia Arcturus

Cestrum laurifolium

Diurnum, day-blooming

Parquii, night-blooming

Cheiranthus Semperflorens

Christmas Cactus

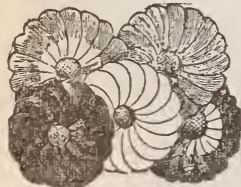
Chrysanthemum frutescens

Comtesse de Chambord

Chrysolora, yellow

Maj. Bonifon, yellow

White Cloud, white



Cineraria hybrida, rose

Flesh colored

Striped; also Crimson

Self colors mixed

Incarnata

Rosea

Striata

Folyantha, and *Alba*

Citrus trifoliata

Clerodendron Balfouri

Clanthus Dampieri, the

Glory Pea

Cobaea scandens, vine

Colocassia, Dasheen, splen-

did *Caladium*-like

plants; edible tubers

Coleus Aurora
Benary's mixed
Bizarre, large, "bizarre-
formed leaves in the
prettiest shades;" new.
Colosse des Pyrenees.
"magnificent new race
with extra large foliage
of striking, brilliant
hues on whiteground."
Enchantress
Firebrand, brown with pk
Golden Bedder, golden
Golden Glow
Laciniated, mixed
Lord Palmers



Ornatus, large leaves dis-
tinctly blotched; new
and fine.

Red Glow, gold and pink

Ruby, bright red

Salicifolius, Parrot, new

South Park Gem

Spotted Gem

Tam O'Shanter

Trailing Gem, a new trail-

ing sort; fine for bas-

kets; color pink, green

and chocolate

Verschaffelti, a fine bedder

Willow-leaved,

Abbotsford

American Beauty

Commelyna Sellowiana

Blue, also Rose

Convolvulus Aureus Su-

perbus, the beautiful

yellow Morning Glory

Crape Myrtle, crimson, pink

Crassula cordata, succulent

Crinum longiflorum

Crotalaria retusa



Cuphea platycentra, segar

flower, red and black

Miniata, pink, azure thro't

Strigulosa, light red

Note.—*Cuphea platycentra*

is free and everblooming

in pots or beds in sum-

mer, and blooms well in

winter in the window.

Cyclamen, Album

Dark Red

Emperor William, red

Fimbriatum

Giganteum album

Giganteum, mixed

James Prize, pink

Mt. Blanc, white

Persicum Papilio, mixed

Roseum superbum

Rokoko, mixed

Syringa, blue

Universum

Violacea, violet

Cyperus alternifolius,

Water Palm

Cypella Herbertii

Daisy, Marguerite, single,

white

Marguerite, yellow

Double. white

Dolichos lignosis
Tuberosus, new vine
Duranta, Golden Dewdrop
Echium Creticum
Plantagineum
Eranthemum pulchellum,
blue, winter-blooming
Erythrina Crista Galli
Eucalyptus Resinifera
Citriodora, fragrant
Viminalis
Eucharidum Breweri
Eucomis punctata, a bulb
Eupatorium serrulatum
Riparium, white
Weinmannianum
Euphorbia heterophylla
Jacquiniaeflora, vine
Splendens, Cr'n of Thorns

Note.—This is the Crown of Thorns. The plants are thorny, and bear lovely waxy carmine clusters in winter. Sure to bloom. *E. Jacquiniaeflora* is a climber, the stems wreaths of lovely blooms in winter.

Ferns, *Amerpohlii*, lace-like

a beautiful pot plant for

window; easily grown

Boston Fern, a favorite

Scholzeli, dwarf

Aspidum acrostichoides

Compacta, also Scotti

Ferraria Canariensis

Grandiflora alba

Pavonia speciosa

Ficus repens, a lovely

creeper, attaches to and

covers walls in the South.

Fig, Choice Purple, White

Fittonia argyrea

Fuchsia, Black Prince

Gettinger, new, fine

Little Prince, carmine

Monarch, single

Speciosa, single, pink

Trophee, double purple

Gloire des Marches, dou-

ble white

Avalanche, double purple

Van der Strauss, double

white

Duchess of Albany, sin-

gle purple

Minnesota, single blue

Elm City, double blue

Geranium, Fancy Leaved

Happy Thought

Geraniums, Zonale, single

White, rose, pink, scarlet

and crimson

Double, white, rose, pink,

scarlet, crimson

Ivy-leaved, white, rose,

pink, scarlet, crimson

Scented-leaved in variety



Goldfussia, a handsome

pot plant; flowers tubu-

lar, purple; dark foliage;

easily grown.

Grevillea robusta

Guava, common, doz. \$1.00

Cattleyana, glossy foliage

Note.—The Common

Guava is a fine fruiting

plant South, and a fine pot

plant North, where it fruits

well. It is a handsome

evergreen, and bears delici-

ous fruit, very fragrant,

sweet, and productive; can

be eaten with sugar and

cream, and is fine for jelly.

Cattleyana is more dwarf,

and equally as good as the

Common. Don't fail to try

a Guava.

Habrothamnus elegans
Heliotrope, white, light
blue, dark blue, purple
Cyclops, large-flowered
Frau Lederle, dark blue
Louise Delaux, rose tint
Madame Bruant, very fine
Reine Marguerite, white
Roi des noirs, very dark

Note.—*Heliotropes* do well bedded out, blooming all summer, and perfuming the entire garden.

Heterocentron album

Hibiscus, Peach Blow



Coccinea, rich scarlet

Double Pink

Double Dark Red

Grandiflora, Double Red

Rosea grandiflora

Versicolor

Note.—The Chinese *Hi-*

biscus is a splendid pot

plant, blossoming summer

and winter, the flowers

large and rich-colored

Peachblow is a favorite

sort. Does well bedded out.

Hoya carnosa

Hydrangea Hortensis

New French LaLorraine

Mousseline, blue

Mullierii, white

Impatiens Sultani, Carmine

Bright Salmon

Coccinea, scarlet

Dark Pink, also Rose Pink

Enchantress Pink

Light Carmine

Salmon, also Purple

Violacea, dark violet

White with pink eye

Pure White, beautiful

Ipomoea, rich blue-flowered

vine from Palatka, Fla.

Grows 40 feet high, a

mass of morning bloom

Leari, heavenly blue

Grandiflora, magnificent,

everblooming, immense

blue flowers with pink

tints, borne freely in

big clusters; superb

Ipomopsis, mixed

Coronopifolia

Ivy, Irish or Parlor

Jacobinia coccinea

Japanese Cane, elegant

tall foliage plant for

the lawn

Justicia sanguinea

Velutina

Jasmine Revolutum, yellow

Arabicum

Gracillimum, white

Prunifolium, flesh

Kenilworth Ivy

Lantana, Aurora, red

Amiel, purplish

Craigii, dwarf Orange

Delicatissima, weeping

Francine, gold and lilac

Gogal, yellow and gold

Harkett's; variegated fol.

Jaune' d'Or, yellow-red

Leo Dex, yellow and red

Seraphire, yel. and pink

Yellow Queen

Lavatera arborea variegata

Lemon Verbena

Libonia Penrhosiensis

Lobelia Hambergia, blue

Barnard's perpetual

Erinus pumila splendens

Compacta Snowball

Tenuior, large, blue

Artichoke, green, French
 Asarum Canadensis
 Asclepias tuberosa
 Cornuti, pinkish, fragrant
 Incarnata, pink
 Aster, hardy, mixed
 Hardy Blue, also Pink
 Hardy Purple
 Aubrietia Eyrli, violet
 Deltoides, lilac
 Hendersonii, redish-blue
 Graeca, dwarf, blue
 Bouganvillei, dark blue
 Purpurea, purple
 Leichtlinii, carmine
 Baptisia Australis, blue
 Bellis Daisy, Double Giant
 white, rose, red
 Ranunculiflora white
 Bocconia cordata
 Boltonia glastifolia
 Budleya Magnifica, the
 lovely fall-blooming
 Butterfly shrub, sold
 by many nurserymen
 at 75 cents per plant
 Bupthalamum cordifolium
 Calamus acorus
 Callirhoe involucrata
 Calystegia pubescens fl. pl.
 the pretty Camellia vine
 Sapientum, single, rose
 Canterbury Bell, blue, rose,
 white, azure
 Caesia, blue
 Carnation, Margaret, white
 striped, red, rose, yellow
 French Picotee, double
 Guillaud, double, fine
 Canarina Campanula
 Cassia Marilandica
 Cerastium grandiflorum
 Blebersteinil
 Centaurea Montana
 Imperialis
 Chelone barbata, scarlet
 Glabra compacta
 Chrysanthemum in variety
 Maximum Etoile d'Anver
 Single, new hardy, mixed
 Bohemia, golden
 Hardy Crimson, crimson
 Julia LaGravere, crimson
 Mrs. Porter, bronze
 Prince of Wales, white
 Salem, rose-pink
 Cimicifuga, Snakeroot
 Cineraria Maritima Dia-
 mond, silvery foliage
 Cinnamon vine
 Citrus trifoliata
 Clematis paniculata
 Flammula
 Virginiana, also Vitalba
 Compass Plant, Silphium
 Coreopsis Lanceolata
 Grandiflora Eldorado
 Coronilla varia, a beautiful
 hardy perennial
 Crucianella stylosa
 Cypripedium acaule



Delphinium Belladonna
 big spikes, lovely azure
 Dark blue, also light blue
 Note.—These are the finest
 of Perennial Larkspurs.
 Dianthus Deltoides, Baby
 Atrococcineus
 Count Kerchore

Dianthus, Cyclops rubra
 Fireball, scarlet
 Hedderwigii, Snowflake
 Neglectus
 Plumarius Scoticus
 Snowball, pure white
 Plumarius Diadematus
 Imperialis, rose, carmine
 Latifolius, double, red
 Dictamnus fraxinella, red
 White, handsome
 Digitalis, Foxglove
 Canariensis, yellow
 Gloxinoides, fine, large
 Grandiflora
 Iveryana, spotted, yellow
 Lutea, yellow
 Monstrosa, fine, spotted

Note.—I have fine plants of Fox-
 glove, and can supply them in a quan-
 tity if desired. They are lovely
 hardy perennials, and make a stately
 border or screen.

Echium plantagineum
 Epilobium adenocaulon
 Erigeron aurantiaca
 Grandiflora
 Erigeron, Elatior
 Hybridus
 Macranthus
 Speciosus
 Erodium Manescavil
 Moschatum
 Erysimum
 Compact, golden
 Eupatorium ageroides
 Incarnatum, purple
 Serrulatum, white, fine
 Eulalia Gracillima, striped
 Zebrina, zebra-striped
 Fragaria Indica
 Funkia ovata
 Fortunei
 Sieboldii
 Undulata variegata

Note.—Funkia undulata
 variegata makes a superb
 dwarf edging. The foliage
 pushes up early in spring
 and is always richly varieg-
 ated white and green, the
 white often predominating.
 Gaillardia grandiflora
 Galega officinalis
 Galtonia candicans
 Genista tinctoria
 Andreaea
 Germanica
 Gentiana Andrewsii
 Geranium Sanguineum
 Maculatum
 Gerbera Hybrida, Adnet's
 Gerardia, New hybrids
 Geum Atrosanguineum
 fl. pl., splendid variety
 Coccin., Mrs. Bradshaw
 Gilia coronopifolia
 Glaucium, Burbank
 New Double
 Gypsophila Repens
 Helenium Hoopseii
 Helianthus tuberosus
 Grandiflora fl. pl.
 Rigidus, Dr. Beal
 Orgyalis
 Multiflorus fl. pl.
 Maximilianus, late
 Heliopsis laevis
 Pitcherianus
 Hemerocallis, Lemon Lily
 Thunbergii, later sort
 Dumortieri, orange
 Distichia, double, blotched
 Fulva, also Kwanso fl. pl.
 Kwanso, 5 ft. high, showy
 Note.—H. flava and H.
 Thunbergii are both so-
 called "Lemon Lilies," one
 blooming early in summer,
 the other a month later.
 Hepatica triloba
 Heracleum Mantegazzian
 Heuchera Sanguinea
 Large-flowered, mixed
 Hibiscus, Crimson Eye
 Mehani, white, rose, red
 Note.—This bears immense showy
 flowers in huge clusters; plant six to
 eight feet high, blooming freely in
 autumn. Botanically known as H.
 Coccineus speciosus.

Hoarhound, Herb

Hollyhock, annual, double,
 rose, blood red, crimson,
 white, black
 Allegheny, fringed
 Perennial, Chaters
 Horseradish (Roripa) white
 Houstonia cœrulea, Bluets
 Incarvillea Delavayi
 Hyacinthus candicans
 Hypericum Moserianum
 Ascyron, giant St. Johns-
 wort, 5 ft., large yellow,
 Iberis Tenoreana, white
 Iris, German Blue
 May Queen
 Cream yellow
 Rosy Queen
 Florentine, White
 Blue, also Purple
 Mme. Chereau, blue
 Pallida Dalmatica, blue
 Pseudo-acorus yellow,
 Siberica, mixed
 Iris Kaempferi in variety
 Pumila, yellow, blue
 Kudzu, robust, hardy vine
 Lamium maculatum, pink
 Maculatum album, white
 Lavatera Cashmeriana
 Lavender, herb, true, hardy
 Pinnata, pretty foliage
 Leucanthemum Californa
 Leonotis Leonurus
 Lillium tigrinum, splendens
 Umbellatum
 Elegans rubrum
 Thunbergianum
 Lily of the Valley, Dutch
 Fortin's Giant, fine
 Linaria vulgaris
 Dalmatica, yellow, 3 feet
 Macedonica
 Linnaea borealis
 Linum Perenne, blue, white
 Flavum, yellow
 Narbonense, blue
 Lobelia syphilitica, blue
 Lunaria biennis, Honesty
 Atrosanguinea
 White, also Purple
 Lupinus polyphyllus
 Lychnis Chalcedonica red



Chalcedonica, white
 Coronaria, white,
 also Crimson
 Viscaria splendens
 Haageana hybrida
 Lycium Trewianum, vine
 Chinensis
 Horridum, shrub
 Vulgare
 Lysimachia, Moneywort
 Lythrum roseum
 Salicaria
 Malva Moschata alba
 Capensis, lilac
 Moschata rubra, red
 Marselia, aquarium plant
 Matricaria capensis
 Menispermum Canadense,
 Moon vine
 Michauxia campanulata
 Monarda didyma
 Hybrida
 Myosotis, Palustris, blue
 Semperflorens
 Distinction, also Royal Bl
 Ruth Fischer
 Stricta, rose
 Alpestris, rose
 Distinction
 Victoria, white
 Nepeta, Catnip
 Enothera Lamareckiana
 Youngii, golden; beautiful
 Onopordon Salteri
 Ornithogalum umbellatum
 Orobus Fischeri



Pæony, Officialis, red
 Chinese, white, pink, red
 Pansy Cattleysa-flowered
 Red, Blue, Variegated,
 Yellow, Black, White,
 Azure, Striped, B'ched
 Pansy, old-fashioned John-
 ny-jump-up, small fl's
 Papaver Orientale, large
 scarlet and red flowers
 Parsley, Moss curled
 Beauty of the Parterre, a
 charming table plant
 Pardonanthus, Black'by Lily
 Pennyroyal (Hedroma), m't
 Peas, Perennial, red, rose
 White, pink
 Peppermint
 Phalaris, ribbon-grass
 Phlox, Boule de Nègre, white
 Boule de Few, flame col.
 Eclairmonde, red & white
 Elizabeth Campbell, red
 Etna, scarlet, white eye
 Eugene Danzanvilliers
 lilac blue, veined white
 Faust, fine purple
 Stohlein, red, dark eye
 G. Konigin, flesh, red eye
 Lavoque, bright scarlet
 Nana cœrulea, lilac-blue
 Robert Blass, white & pink
 Rosy Queen, bright pink
 Von Lassberg, snow white
 Note.—These new im-
 ported Phloxes, the finest
 of a large collection of the
 new Dwarf kinds, cannot
 but please my friends. Only
 \$3 per hundred by express.
 Picotee, mixed
 Pinks, hardy, in sorts
 Cyclops ruber
 Double Clove-scented
 Double, Scoticus
 Plumosus albus pl.
 Platycodon, blue, white
 Platycodon, double white
 Double blue, also Mariesi
 Macranthum Majus
 Podophyllum peltatum
 Pokeberry, Phytolacca
 Polygonum multiflorum
 Baldschuanicum
 Cuspidatum
 Polygonatum biflorum
 Poppy Nudicaule, mixed
 Oriental, dark red
 Princess Victoria, per.
 Royal Scarlet, per.
 Potentilla formosa
 Hybrid, double
 Willmottia
 Primula officinalis, yellow
 Acaulis hybridus, French
 Veris, single, hardy
 Gold-laced, very fine
 Prunella Webbiana
 Parmica Pearl fl. pl.
 Rehmannia angulata
 Angulata hybrida
 Rheum Collinianum
 Rhubarb, Victoria
 Rudbeckia, Golden Glow
 Bicolor; semi plena
 Fulgida variabilis
 Newmanii, yellow
 Purpurea, purple
 Sullivanti, yellow
 Trifolia
 Rocket, Sweet, tall, white
 Tall, purple
 Dwarf Lilac
 Dwarf White

Rosemary, mint
Sage, Broad-leaved
Sagittaria variabilis
Sanguinaria Canadensis
Salvia Sclarea
Azura grandiflora
Globosa, new
Praetensis, blue
Salvia, Patens, blue
Santolina Indica
Saponaria Ocymoides
Officinalis, double
Saxifraga peltata
Decipiens
Sedum, Spectabilis
Aizoon, also Ternatum
Acre, yellow, also White
Repens, for banks
Shasta Daisy, Alaska
Californica, yellow
Sidalcea, Rosy Gem
Silene orientalis compacta
Shafta, rose, fine
Pennsylvanica, pink
Silphium perfoliatum
Laciniatum, Compass Pl.
Snowflake
Solanum Dulcamara
Solidago Canadensis
Spear-mint, herb
Spirea Gladstone, white
Palmata elegans, lilac
Peach Blossom, pink
Philadelphica, a fine im-
proved Spirea
Star of Bethlehem
Stenactis speciosa
Stokesia cyanea, blue



Sweet William in variety
Nigricans, black
Margined, Hunt's Perf.
Pink Beauty
White double
Crimson single, also d'ble
White single, also Rose
Holborn Glory
Symphyandra Hoffmanii
Symphytum asperum
Symlocarpus foetidus
Syringa vulgaris
Tansy
Thyme, broad-leaf English
Summer
Thalictrum, Meadow Rue
Dipterocarpum
Tradescantia Virginica
Tricyrtis Hirta, Toad Lily
Tritoma MacOwani
Uvaria grandiflora
Tunica saxifraga
Typha angustifolia
Valerian, fragrant, white
Scarlet; also Rose
Verbascum Olympticum
Blattaria, also Pannosum
Plumoides
Veronica spicata, blue
Gentianoides
Longifolia
Prostrata, fine
Vernonia noveboracensis
Yolla, Cornuta Admirabilis
Cucullata, blue
Hardy white, also Yellow
Munbyana
Odorata, blue, fragrant
Pedata, early flowering
Sagittaria, blue
Thuringia, blue, new

Vinca, blue Myrtle
Vinca variegata, trailing
Vittadenia triloba
Wallflower, Parisian
Red, Yellow
Wallflower, Dwarf Branching
Double, mixed
Harbinger
Kewensis
Ne-plus-ultra
Wormwood

Shrubs and Trees.

Abelia rupestris
Acer negundo
Æsculus, Horse Chestnut
Ailanthus glandulosa
Akebia quinata, vine
Alnus serrulata
Althea, single

Note.—I can supply Althea by the thousand, mixed colors, for a hedge or screen. Only \$2.00 per hundred, or \$18 per thousand for fine plants, packed carefully and delivered at the express office here. The shrub is perfectly hardy, and blooms freely during summer and autumn.

Althea, double, in sorts
Joan of Arc, white
Amorpha fruticosa
Ampelopsis Veitchii
Quinquefolia
Aralia pentaphylla
Aristolochia siphon
Balm of Gilead
Basket Willow
Benzoin odoriferum
Berberis Thunbergii
Vulgaris, green
Vulgaris purpurea
Bignonia grandiflora
Capreolata, Cross vine
Radicans

Boxwood, Buxus, common
Callicarpa Americana
California Privet
Calycanthus floridus
Fraxinus
Caragana Arborescens
Carpinus Americanus
Carya Porcina, Pig-nut
Shellbark
Catalpa Kämpferi
Bignonioides, Speciosa
Celtis, Sugar Berry
Occidentalis
Cerasus, Wild Cherry
Chionanthus Virginica
Cistus creticus
Monsiellensis
Cercis Canadensis
Celastrus scandens
Cissus heterophylla, vine



Colutea Arborescens
Cornus Sericea
Floridus, Dogwood
Flaviramea, gold stems
Stolonifera
Coronilla glauca
Corylus Americana, Hazel
Cottonaster microphylla
Cydonia, Japan Quince
Cytisus laburnum
Alpinus
Desmodium penduliflorum
Dillenii
Deutzia gracilis
Crenata fl. pleno, rose
Lemoine
Pride of Rochester

Dewberry, Blackberry
Dimorphanthus mandschu.
Diospyrus virginica
Eucalyptus, Gunni, hardy
Globosus
Euonymus Americana
Euonymus Japonicus
Fagus ferrug., Beech
Forsythia Viridissima
Suspensa (Sieboldii)
Fraxinus excelsa (Ash)
White, also Blue
Genista tinctoria
Gleditsia Sinensis
Triacantha, Honey Locust
Glycine Frutes., Wistaria
Hamamelis, Witch Hazel
Honeysuckle, Hall's hardy
Fragrantissima
Reticulata aurea
Horse Chestnut
Hydrangea paniculata



Arborescens grandiflora
Note.—This is the splendid flower-
ing shrub advertised as Hills of Snow.
The heads are globular and of huge
size. 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.00 by ex.

Ilex opaca, Holly
Ivy, English, green
Abbotsford, variegated
Variegated-leaved
Jasmine nudiflorum
Kerria Japonica fl. pleno
Koeleruteria paniculata
Ligustrum Amoor river
Ciliatum
Ovalifolium, Cal. Privet
Ibottum, free-blooming
Note.—Ligustrum is
known as Privet. I can
supply fine plants of Cali-
fornia Privet and Ibottum
or Flowering Privet for
hedges at \$2.00 per hundred,
carefully packed and de-
livered to the express office
here. Small plants of Ber-
beris Thunbergiana price.
Lilac, white, also purple
Josikæa

Liquidamber, Sweet Gum
Liriodendron, Tulip tree
Loniceria Morrowii
Bush Honeysuckle
Lycium Chinese
Trewianum, Vulgare
Magnolia, Cucumber Tree
Tripetala, Umbrella Tree
Maple, scarlet
Sugar, also Cut-leaf
McClura, Osage Orange
Melia, Pride of India
Mulberry, black
Rubra, red; also Russian
Negunda aceroides, Ash
Maple

Nyssa Sylvatica, Gum
Ostrya, Lever-wood
Paulownia imperialis
Pavia macrostachya, dwarf
Flava, yellow Buckeye
Persimmon, American
Philadelphus grandiflorus
Coronarius, Mock Orange
Populus deltoides, Cotton-
wood, grows rapidly
Delatata, Lombardy
Balm of Gilead, Candic's
Prickly Berry, evergreen
Pride of India, Umbrella
Prunus, Morello Cherry
Sweet Oxheart Cherry
Serotina, Wild Cherry
Pussy Willow

Pyrus bacata, Berried Crab
Malis floribunda
Quercus Macrocarpa
Swamp White Oak
Raspberry, Purple-cap
Raspberry, Black-cap
Odorata, showy bloom
Red, everbearing
Rhamnus Carolinus
Rhus, Smoke Tree
Aromatic, fragrant
Copalina, Mountain S.
Glabra, Smooth Sumac
Ribes, Sweet Currant
Floridum, black.
Rhodotyus Kerrioides
Robinia, pseudo-acacia
Bessoniana, thornless
Hispidia, Sweet Pea Tree
Viscosa, late-flowering
Rosa Rugosa, Japan Rose
Rosa Rubiginosa, Sw. Brier
Baltimore Belle
Rose, Crimson Rambler
Greville, Prairie Climber
Old Wall Rose, red, vine
Hiawatha, single, climb'g
Lady Gay, double
Prairie Queen
Setigera
Seven Sisters
Tennessee Belle
Wichuriana, white
Sambucus Canadensis
Cut-leaf; Everblooming
Racemosa, red berries
Sassafras officinalis
Spartium scoparium
Junceum
Sophora Japonica
Spirea, Anthony Waterer
Bethlehemensis
Billardi, also Opulifolia
Callosa alba
Prunifolia, white, early
Reevesii, double
Sorbifolia, ash-leaved
Tomentosa, pink
Van Houtte, weeping
Staphylea, Bladder-nut



Stephanandra flexuosa
FLEXUOSA.
Sterculia Platanifolia
Sugar-berry or Hackberry
Symphoricarpos Racemosa
Vulgaris, Indian Currant
Tilia Americana, Linden
Europa grandiflora
Ulmus Americanus, Elm
Racemosa, Cork Elm
Viburnum Opulus
Acerifolium
Vitis cordi., Frost Grape
Cognite, fine
Æstivalis, for birds
Weigela floribunda rosea
Candidissima, white
Hendersoni
Variegated-leaved
Willow for baskets
Weeping, common
Wisconsin
Willow White, also Lucida
Wistaria magnifica
Sinensis, Chinese
Xanthorhiza, Yellow-root
Yellow Wood, Cladrastis
Yuca aloefolia
Filamentosa

EVERGREENS.

Abies Canadensis, Spruce
Juniper, Irish

These Plants, Shrubs and Trees are all well-rooted and in fine condition. I have a full stock now, and can mostly supply anything in the list during the month. If you order more than one plant of a kind name some substitute in case of shortage.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

Miscellaneous Bulbs.

Amaryllis Johnsoni, each 30 cents.
Allium Neapolitanum, per doz. 50c, each 5c.
Anemone fulgens, rich scarlet, doz. 25c, ea. 3c.
Babiana, mixed, fine pot plants, easily grown, per doz. 25 cents, each 3 cents.
Bulbocodium vernum, hardy early spring flower, per doz. 50c, each 5 cents.
Calla Lily, white, fine tubers, sure to bloom, per doz. \$1.50, each 15 cents.
Camassia esculenta, hardy, blue, showy, per doz. 25 cents, each 3 cents.
Chinese Sacred Lily, mammoth size, per doz. \$1.75, each 15 cents.
Chionodoxa Luciliae, Snow Glory, earliest of flowers, per doz. 25 cents, each 3 cents.
Christmas Rose, Helleborus Niger, ea. 20c.
Corydalis bulbosa, lovely hardy spring flowers each 3 cents.
Crown Imperial, aurea, golden, each 25 cts.
 Maxima Red, hardy, showy spring bulb, each 25 cents.
 Maxima Yellow, each 25c.

Note.—When once established, these elegant garden flowers will take care of themselves and last for a generation.

Day Lilies in variety, per doz. 50 cts., each 5 cts.
Eranthus hyemalis, very early hardy spring flower, per doz. 25 cents, each 3 cents.
Erythronium mixed, splendid little spring flower, per doz. 25 cents, each 3 cents.

Fritillaria Meleagris, elegant bulbous spring flowers, per doz. 25 cents, each 3 cents.
Galtonia Candicans, Summer Hyacinth, hardy, per doz. 50 cents, each 5 cents.
Iris Anglica, English Iris, mixed, a fine spring flowering bulbous Iris of various colors, per doz. 25 cents, each 3 cents.
Iris Florentina, white, blue, purple, separate, per doz. 50 cents, each 5 cents.
Iris Germanica, mixed per doz. 50c., each 5c.
Iris Kämpferi, splendid mixed varieties ea. 5c.
Iris Pavonia, Peacock Iris, doz. \$1.25, ea. 12c.
Lachenalia quadricolor, a fine pot bulb for winter-blooming, sure to bloom, each 10 cents.
Leucojum Vernum, the lovely spring Snowflake, per doz. 50 cents, each 5 cents.
Lemon Lily, Hemerocallis flava, each 10c.
Lilium Harrisii, large bulbs, 7 to 9 inches in circumference, per doz. \$1.75, each 15 cents.
Lilium Henrici, giant, orange, each 50 cents.
Lilium Schrymkeri, carmine, each 25 cents.
Lilium speciosum rubrum, each 20 cents.
Ornithogalum Arabicum, doz. \$1.25, ea. 12c.
 pyramidalis,
Oxalis Bowel, rose, large-flowered, doz. 25c, ea. 3c.
 cernua lutea, yellow, fine, doz. 25c, ea. 3c.
 fl. pl., double, fine, doz. 35c, each 4c.
 Rosea, lovely, rich flowered, doz. 25c, ea. 3c.
Puschkinia libanotica, charming hardy spring flower, per dozen 25 cents, each 3 cents.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

Bulbs for Cemetery Planting.

Bulbs are the most lasting, beautiful and desirable of flowers for planting in the cemetery. Those I offer are hardy, will take care of themselves, even though hampered by grasses, and are sure to bloom every year. I freely recommend them. I offer the 12 bulbs for 25 cents, or five collections, 60 bulbs, for \$1.00, mailed, postpaid.

1 **Lilium Candidum**, the lovely Madonna Lily, trusses of beautiful, fragrant, pure white trumpets, in midsummer. Price 10 cents.
 3 **Leucojum Estivum**, the elegant giant summer Snowdrop; grows a foot high, bearing big clusters of drooping white flowers. The 3 bulbs 10 cts.
 1 **Muscari Botryoides alba**, the rare and charming white Grape Hyacinth; a beautiful early spring flower. Price 5 cents.

3 **Narcissus alba plena odorata**, the hardy, fragrant, white double Poet's Narcissus; one of our finest early spring flowers. The 3 bulbs 10 cents.
 3 **Narcissus biflorus**, a superb Narcissus; large, single white flowers in pairs; splendid. The 3 bulbs 10 cents.
 1 **Iris Florentina alba**, a glorious Fleur-de-Lis, grows a foot high, bearing great perfectly white, fragrant flowers in May. Price 5 cents.

THIS ENTIRE COLLECTION, retail value 50 cents, will be mailed for 25 cents, or five collections, 60 bulbs, for \$1.00. You can find no bulbs more suitable for cemetery planting than these. Order early, as the Lily should be planted at once.

Address GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

The Finest Polyanthus Narcissus.

The finest of all Narcissus for house culture are the Polyanthus varieties. The bulbs are sure to bloom well in winter even under unfavorable conditions, and every window gardener should grow them. I offer the three best, most distinct sorts, and the bulbs are large, sound and reliable. If you want to be sure of a fine display of beautiful and fragrant flowers the coming winter, do not fail to order a collection or more of these splendid bulbs. Price 5 cents each, or the three bulbs for 10 cents, three collections (nine bulbs) only 25 cents, mailed.

Grand Monarque, pure white with citron cup; large and beautiful, borne in splendid trusses.
Gloriosa, soft white with dark, bright orange cup; very fine trusses.

Grand Soliel d'Or, beautiful golden yellow flowers in large trusses. This is the true Golden Sacred Lily. The flowers are entirely yellow and produced in big trusses; very fragrant.

For winter-blooming treat these as you would Hyacinth bulbs. In the South they do well bedded out. They often do well even in Pennsylvania when bedded out.

New Rembrandt Tulips.

I WISH to call the special attention of my friends to an entirely new race of Tulips named after the famous Dutch artist, Rembrandt. All are distinctly variegated, and come in fancy rainbow colors, as the descriptions will indicate. I offer the finest named sorts in all the colors, and those who buy and plant of these Tulips will have something new and choice, that will be a revelation to themselves and friends. Price 5 cents each, or 30 cents for a full collection of 10 bulbs.

Apollo, rosy lilac and white, striped carmine.
Beatrix, rose and white, flamed carmine.
Centenaire, carmine, rose and white, flamed violet.
Esopus, red, striped and flamed.
Hebe, white and lilac, striped maroon.

Le Printemps, lilac and white, flamed scarlet
Medea, lilac and white, flamed purple.
Titania, lilac, rose and white, marked red.
Vesta, lilac, feathered bright red,
Zenobia, amaranth and white, striped glowing maroon.

These new Tulips are single, late-flowering, perfectly hardy, last for years, and make a gorgeous bed. I can supply them in quantity at \$2.90 per hundred, an equal number of each of the ten varieties. Be the first in your neighborhood to get and grow these glorious Tulips. They are sensational, and must soon become popular. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Pa.

BETTY.

Written by Dorothy Lintner.

Chapter V.

AN ACCIDENT.

"Betty!" called a happy voice. No answer.

"Betty!" called the voice again. No answer.

"Betty, where are you? Look! I am riding Dixie."

Sure, this was June, for who else would be riding Dixie? She rode near the Willow tree, and there, in a hammock, was Betty asleep. My! what a picture she made, her dark curls falling about her face, her fair skin decorated with a bracelet, and (her treasure) the ring she had found was on her finger.



THE WILLOW TREE.

The breeze was slightly swaying the hammock. A book, a pillow-top, with skeins of embroidery floss, and a box of bonbons were under the hammock. June wished she had a camera. Wouldn't it make a pretty picture? Then thoughtful June pulled the reins toward the house, and soon returned again, just in time to snap the picture. She then returned the camera to the house, but she took the films. When June returned she found Betty awake. She had taken Dixie to the barn.

"Sleepy! sleepy!" laughed June.

"Why—oh! yes, I remember," said Betty. "I just fell asleep; the air was so pure."

"Yes, the air is fine, but it does look like rain," said June.

"I suppose so."

At this Betty put everything into a bag, tried to open her eyes wider, and then said, "Let's play in the barn."

"Oh, yes, that will be fun," answered June.

So the girls went, hand in hand, to the barn, and just reached there in time, for large drops of rain were now falling.

They went and jumped in the haymow, and then began to hollow out a place in the hay for their play house.

"Now," said June, "I will be a prince; you stay here and I will go in the other mow. I must come and visit you, for you are a princess. The beam will be a bridge."

"But, June, if you walk that beam you might fall," objected Betty.

"But I'm not going to fall, Betty dear."

Just then the girls heard a boy's voice call:

"Betty! June! Oh, June!"

"It's Richard," whispered June.

"Here," answered Betty.

"Where's 'here'?" asked Richard.

"In the haymow, of course," answered June.

In a minute Richard came up in the haymow with a plate of tarts.

"Betty, your grandmother made these for you girls."

"Dear grandmother!" exclaimed Betty. "She knows just what we like, and, oh! Rich, won't you stay and play a while?"

"Well, a little while, I guess."

So the girls told him what they were playing,

and soon all the children were playing happily together. It was still raining and could be heard very plainly upon the roof.

"Oh! Sis!" called Richard, wishing June off the beam. "Please, I don't think you had better walk on that beam."

"I—don't—think—I—better—either," answered June from the middle of the beam. "I—won't—any—more—if I—can—get—back—again, but I do—feel—diz"—and here, almost too terrible to believe, June slipped and fell gasping to the barn floor.

Betty and Richard realized what had happened. Betty went to June's side where she lay unconscious, dead-like, and Richard ran for help.

In a very short time Mr. Perkins was carrying the unconscious June to the house, and Betty followed, trembling with fear. June's mother and a doctor were called.

"Pretty bad fall for such a pretty girl," remarked the doctor, "but she will be all right; don't worry." He patted Betty's head as he worked over June.

The night grew on. Weary and tired was the group around Betty's bed, where June lay. The light was turned low; the whole house seemed hushed. It was hour after hour they sat there. Betty sat holding June's hand, when the little patient turned her head, looked about and murmured, "Betty."

She had at last gained consciousness.

[To be continued.]

ABOUT CATS.

Mr. Park:—It is about as sensible for a person to say that he loves "birds, cats and flowers," as it would be for him to say that he was a good Christian but didn't believe in the "Golden Rule." As a great teacher once said, "you must either be for me, or against me. There is no ground between the cat on the one side, and birds and flowers on the other, upon which to stand."

It has been proved time and again that the cat is the arch-enemy of both of the above-mentioned lovely and necessary things. So many people say, "My cats are not bird-killers." It's on the same principle as the fond mother who absolutely refuses to believe that her children have been committing misdemeanors, simply because she herself has not witnessed it, and *hopes* it is not true.

An all-wool, an absolutely guaranteed or your money-back non bird-killer was caught this spring with a Robin in its mouth. The bird had just done mankind the favor of destroying a cut-worm, as the insect was still held in the bill of the still quivering body, when the cat was driven away.

How silly it is for non-thinking people, who are cat-lovers, to say that as the cat is one of "God's creatures," it should not be destroyed, as it is its nature, that God gave it, to kill birds. Apply the same principle (if you can) to the mosquito of the Panama region; the countless alligators imperiling traffic on the South American rivers; the sharks that menace under-water divers in the sea; the Cobra di capello of India; the rabbit pest of Australia, and so on. What civilized person could have the temerity to protect one of these? Yet aren't they all supposed to have been fashioned by the same hand as the cat? The good people who are willing that we should be pestered and destroyed by insects because it's wrong to kill one of "God's creatures" (the cat) are asked to dust off their Bibles and look up such words as wolf, bear, asp, locust, caterpillar, etc., and see if they can find one place where an authority condemns the killing of any of "His creatures" in defense of life or well-being. The cat itself is not mentioned in the Bible.

Cats ought to be taxed the same as dogs, all strays being killed or taken to the pound, as is done with dogs. It would be a good thing to have a law to the effect that whoever harbored a cat that did not have a bell attached, should be fined. This would protect the grown bird, but the little ones in the nest, of course, would still be in danger.

Elmer G. Oberg.

Akron, O., June 4, 1916.

25 Splendid Chinese Paeonies

ONLY \$1.00.



A Rare Bargain! Don't Fail to Buy Now! This Opportunity May Not Come to You Again.

I HAVE two big fields of splendid Chinese Pæonies, embracing the finest double-flowered varieties in all colors. These fields were a glorious mass of bloom this season, as the clumps are all large and were well fertilized in the spring. Hundreds of people came for miles this season to see these surpassingly beautiful fields of bloom. But the clumps must now be taken up and the ground used for other purposes, so I offer the roots at a big bargain, 25 one-eyed roots in superb mixture, embracing all colors, for only \$1.00, mailed, and guaranteed to reach you safely. If secured and planted this month many of the plants will bloom next season, and the plants will increase and become more attractive and beautiful for several years, as they are perfectly hardy, and require but little attention after once planted. They are sure to bloom about Decoration Day, and the flowers can be profitably sold if you wish to cut and dispose of them. They are among the most profitable of flowers to raise for sale.

Full directions for planting will accompany the package. These Pæonies are all of choice named varieties, but the labels were lost, and I must sell them at a loss, as the originals cost me very much more than I am asking for the roots now. Order this month. Tell your friends and get up a club. 100 roots packed and delivered to the express office here, only \$2.75; 1000 roots expressed \$25.00. Or, 25 roots by mail \$1.00, or 5 roots mailed 25 cents. Order now, when they should be procured and planted to get the best results, and while you can get the roots at a big bargain.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Pa.**

BULBS FOR WINTER-BLOOMING.

Get the following indispensable winter-blooming bulbs and start them this month. After potting them water, place in a dark closet to root, then bring to the window as wanted, when they will shortly bloom.



Chinese Sacred Lilies, fine imported bulbs, doz. \$1.10, each 10 cents.

giant bulbs, doz. \$2.00, each 18 cents.

Paper White Narcissus, imported from France, doz. 25 cts., each 3 cts.

Double Roman Narcissus, very fine, imported, doz. 25 cts., each 3 cts.

White Roman Hyacinth, bulbs sure to bloom, doz. 50 cts., each 5 cts.

Italian Hyacinths (Roman), Blue, large bulbs, doz. 50 cts., each 5 cts.

Pink, very fine bulbs, doz. 50 cts., each 5 cts.

Lilium Harrisii (Easter Lily), fine bulbs, each 15 cts., selected each 20 cts.

Lilium Candidum (Madonna Lily), for outdoor planting, doz. \$1. each 10c.

Freesia Excelsior, from France, new, giant-flowered, doz. 50 cts., each 5c.

Allium Neapolitanum, white umbels, extra, doz. 50 cts., each 5 cents.

Ornithogalum Arabicum, large white flowers, doz. \$1.25, each 12 cents.

These fine winter-blooming bulbs never fail. They always give satisfaction. Anybody can grow them with the cultural directions that accompany them. They can be mailed promptly, as they are received from the growers earlier than other bulbs. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

SURE-BLOOMING WINDOW PLANTS—7 for 25 Cents, 5 Lots \$1.00.

1 Primrose, Chinese Fringed, red.

1 Primrose, Chinese Fringed, white.

1 Primrose, Chinese Fringed, rose.

1 Primrose, Chinese Fringed, lilac.

1 Browallia speciosa, new large-flowered, a

superb sure-blooming window plant.

1 Lopselia rosea, elegant trellis plants always in bloom in winter.

1 Eranthemum pulchellum, rich blue, elegant, never fails.

Order this month. Don't delay. Tell your friends and get up a club. 100 plants expressed not prepaid \$3.00.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.**

Chinese Primroses. Fine young plants of Fringed Chinese Primrose in splendid varieties, and mixed, 23 plants for \$1.00, or by express, not prepaid, \$3.00 per hundred. These are good, well-grown plants that will make a fine display in the window the coming winter. I have them in six or more colors, and in splendid mixture. They come especially well by express, and it would be well to see your neighbors and make up a club order this month.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

The Place for Cats.—While the birds are nesting the place for cats is in the house, day and night, but especially at night! One night-prowling cat will destroy all the young Robins and Cat Birds that are hatched out in dozens of nests upon trees and shrubs in the neighborhood. And at all times cats should be kept upon the home grounds, and not allowed to roam over the

grounds of neighbors. Where one does not keep cats, and wishes to be free from their horrid noise and depredations it is a great imposition as well as an evidence of selfish meanness for a neighbor to keep cats and turn them out at night to roam over the grounds of others and make themselves an intolerable nuisance. Cat owners should by all means keep their cats at home.



A TRUE EVERBLOOMING PLANT.

THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION shows the flowers and foliage of the new and beautiful *Impatiens Holsti*, an African Balsam that is easily grown and always in bloom, whether in garden beds or window pots. The plants thrive in sandy, porous soil, in shade or partial shade, and the exquisite flowers are freely borne and of many rich colors. This is one of the finest of winter-blooming pot plants, growing and blooming satisfactorily in the amateur's window. Be sure to have it in your collection the coming winter.

SUPERB MAMMOTH CROCUSES.



Price, 2 cents each, 15 cents for the collection of 10 bulbs; three collections- 30 bulbs, 40 cents; six collections, 60 bulbs, 75 cents.

I offer a very superior class of Crocuses for cultivation in dishes, or for bedding. The bulbs are all of great size, and each one will throw up several splendid flowers, exquisite in form and color, and exceedingly showy and beautiful. In planting fill a glass dish half full with clear silver sand, cover the bulbs to half their thickness, allowing the upper part to protrude above the surface, and apply water till it stands in the dish as high as the base of the bulbs. Set away in a dark place till roots form, then bring to a cool room. The flowers will shortly appear, making a brilliant and showy display. Every bulb of these Mammoth Crocuses becomes a bouquet in itself, or continues in bloom for some time, throwing up a number of flowers in succession, often several at a time.

Golden King, six inches high; bears from six to eight large, open, golden yellow flowers, the color deep and rich.

Charles Dickens, light blue, each bulb throwing up five or six fine flowers, opening in daytime, but closing at night.

Giant Purple, has a very large bulb, and develops six or eight splendid purple flowers; extra fine.

King of the Blues, not as dark as the preceding, but producing from eight to ten immense flowers of superb form.

Queen Victoria, pure white, each bulb displaying from six to eight large and beautiful flowers; pretty, light green foliage.

For bedding purposes I will mail 100 of these splendid Crocuses for \$1.00. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Penn'a.

GLORIOUS TRUMPET DAFFODILS

Three Finest Named Sorts only 15 Cents.

I offer this month a collection of the three finest Trumpet Daffodils, splendid large bulbs, for only 15 cents. Here is the collection:

Madam de Graaf, the new giant-flowered Daffodil; pure white perianth and sulphur trumpet. I was able to secure a lot of these expensive bulbs at a bargain this year, and can sell them at 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Bicolor Victoria, a grand sort; flowers of great size; white perianth and golden trumpet. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Golden Spur, large golden yellow trumpet; a very beautiful hardy variety. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

One bulb of each of the above for only 15 cents. Once planted these Daffodils need not be disturbed for years, and will bloom with greater richness and beauty each spring. You will never regret the outlay for these choice hardy bulbs.

For \$1.00 I will send eight collections, 24 bulbs, eight of each of the above grand Narcissus, enough for a fine bed. They can be mixed in the bed or grouped as desired. Order this month.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**



THE ORCHID-FLOWERING IRIS.

I OFFER a splendid named collection of the beautiful Orchid-flowering Spanish Iris. They are hardy and gorgeous in groups or beds, blooming for several weeks in Spring. The list embraces all the fine colors. Price, the ten fine bulbs, with MAGAZINE on trial, only 15 cents. Or, for bedding purposes, 100 (10 collections) 80 cents. I wish all my friends would try these Iris. Their beauty will prove a revelation to many flower-lovers. Collection alone, 10 cents.

Azure, Philomela, exquisite.

Blue, Darling, finest dark blue.

Yellow, Crysolora, large, bright.

Pure White, Blanche Superb, fine

Soft White, Blanchard, pretty.

Blue Bronze, Stellata, blue and gold.

Orange, Prince of Orange, bronzy.

Porcelaine, Louise, white shade blue.

Gold Bronze, Thunderbolt, showy.

Variegated, Formosa, lilac, olive.



Send Me Three (45 cents.) Trial Magazine Subscriptions upon this offer, and I will send you a collection free, including three extra hardy bulbs, my selection. See your friends at once and make up a club.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

Sure-Blooming Plants for Winter.

10 Fine Primulas, Begonias, etc. Only 25 cents. Order this month. Don't delay. Primula obconica, Primula Malacoides, Primula Sinensis Fringed, Begonia robusta, pink; B. Sandersoni, pink; B. Speculata, hybrid Rex; B. Semperflorens, white; B. Erfordii, pink; Impatiens Sultana, Heterocentron album. These are all fine, well rooted plants, sure to bloom in winter. There are none better for the amateur's window. Order at once. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

SWEET BELLE MAHONE.

[This is sent in reply to a request in the July issue, by Mary Jaiser, of Hampton, Va., to whom our thanks are due.—Ed.]

Soon beyond the harbor bar
Shall my bark be sailing far,
Over this world I wander alone,
Sweet Belle Mahone.
O'er thy grave I weep goodbye,
Hear, oh hear my lonely cry,
O without thee what am I?
Sweet Belle Mahone.

Chorus:

Sweet Belle Mahone,
Sweet Belle Mahone,
Wait for me at Heaven's gate,
Sweet Belle Mahone.

Lonely like a withered tree,
What is all this world to me?
Life and light were all in thee.

Sweet Belle Mahone.
Daisies pale are growing o'er
All my heart can e'er adore:
Shall I meet thee nevermore,
Sweet Belle Mahone?

Calmly, sweetly slumber on.
The only one I call my own.
While in tears I grope alone,
Sweet Belle Mahone.
Faded now seems everything,
But when blooms eternal spring,
With thee I'll be wandering,
Sweet Belle Mahone.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have been a subscriber to your Magazine for many months, and am always delighted when I find it among my mail. It is so helpful to me in growing flowers that I shall never be without it as long as it is published. I think it's grand. Miss F. Lisignoli.

Fallon, Calif., June 20, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have been a subscriber to your Magazine for many years, and scarcely a copy but I find something helpful—just the help I needed. I expect to take it as long as I live.

Mrs. Mary Momens.

Glendale, Ariz., July 3, 1916.

Mr. Park:—I am a subscriber to your Magazine, and enjoy it very much. I would not know how to get along without it. It is such a help to anyone interested in flowers. I have quite a variety. Mrs. D. S. Edgerton.

North Fond du Lac, Wis., June 21, 1916.

Mr. Park:—I have been a reader of Park's Floral Magazine for several months, and feel that I could not do without it. It contains so much valuable information on the culture of flowers, and is so entertaining as well. Some of the poetry is lovely. I also enjoy reading the letters from other flower-growers.

Bowen, Ky. Mattie R. P. King.

Mr. Park:—Mother still gets your Magazine. It is about 30 years since she began to take it. We think it is splendid, and would not want to be without it. Miss M. S. Gehman.

Macungie, Pa., March 14, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have taken your Magazine so long that I cannot remember when I first began, but I do know I never want to try to get along without it. Mrs. Irene V. Wilson.

Colony, Okla., Oct. 18, 1915.

Mr. Park:—I read almost every word in your Floral Magazine from beginning to end, and I prefer it to many of my larger floral papers. I grow many flowers for pleasure alone, although I make a specialty of Dahlias, as they are the queen of all flowers to me. Mrs. H. Holsinger.

Caroline Co., Md., Dec. 14, 1915.

EXCHANGES.

Jennie Parker, R. 2, Resaca, Ga., has good strong Strawberry plants for Ferns, Double Petunias or other pot plants.

Mrs. Emma Oldenburgh, Ischua, N. Y., has choice house plants for house plants and Rose bushes. Send list of plants.

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MOTION PICTURE PLAYS.

WRITE PHOTOPLAYS, \$25-\$100 each paid. Experience unnecessary; details free to beginners. Producers League, 367, St. Louis.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE.

LADIES TO SEW at home for a large Phila. firm: good pay; nice work; no canvassing. Send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 49, Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAKE \$50 MONTHLY in spare time if employed. Something New. No canvassing or investment. Daydark Co., Desk 60, St. Louis, Mo.

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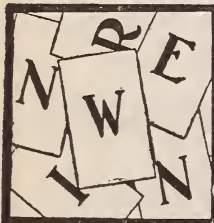


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SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

Can you find the hidden word in the cards? Try it. The word contains six letters. Send answer with your name and address at once and you will be considered in awarding \$275 Indian Motorcycle and 16 other prizes given away on Oct. 31, 1916. Answer today and we will send you 1,000 votes toward \$275

Motorcycle. Duplicate prizes given in case of a tie. Whether you win the Motorcycle or not, you get VALUABLE PRIZES and CASH REWARDS. FARM LIFE, DEPT. P. F. 9, SPENCER, INDIANA.

Boys, Girls, Solve it and Win a Gift

20	8	5
1	21	20
16	12	14

Each of these squares represents a letter—but we have used figures instead of letters. There are 26 letters in the alphabet. Letter A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc. The eleven letters represented by figures form three words which will interest you mightily. Send the words on a slip of paper with a 2c stamp to cover postage—agree to show my plan and mds. to your friends and I will send you a Big Surprise Package of pretty and useful novelties.

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Overland Free

New 1917 Model



FREIGHT PREPAID

If you live in the country or town under 10,000, you can become the owner of this new 1917 Overland without cost, as a reward for a few

weeks' spare time work in your own community. Write today. C. F. ALDRICH, Mgr. St. Paul, Minn.



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CHINESE SACRED LILY--

I have a fine importation of these bulbs, large and solid, ready to mail. They are sure to bloom in glasses of water or pots of soil, and quickly respond to the gardener's care. They throw up lovely foliage, and big clusters of lovely white flowers with yellow cup, and a few bulbs in bloom will fill the room with delicious perfume. Order now. Price, 10 cts. each, \$1.10 per dozen; giant bulbs, 18 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen. Mailed. Include a few of these bulbs in your order. They are unsurpassed for winter-blooming in the window. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

The sweetest flower that blows
Is the one that lowly grows,
With lovely waxen bells
Like tiny white sea-shells.



When gathered for the room
The flowers banish gloom,
And yield their fragrance rare
To permeate the air.

Huron Co., O.

M. S. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Illinois.—Mr. Park: Isn't this glorious spring weather exhilarating, and doesn't it give delightful little thrills when one steps out into the great out-of-doors these beautiful sunny mornings? We middle-aged people feel years younger—at least I do. Spring-time and planting were always to me a fascinating time. My girlhood was spent upon the farm. There I learned to love and appreciate the beauties of nature, the handiwork of the Great Artist. Often I feel sad when I think of the children reared in our cities who have never known the joys of country life—the ideal life, wholesome, pure, the really worth-while life.

Mr. Park, your Floral Magazine is such a wonderful help to us. I have derived both help and pleasure from it. My dear mother enjoyed it greatly, too. She and my dear father have passed on to that "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," leaving me in the home alone. How they both loved flowers! We always grew them, and I feel that in their new life, the larger life in the Great Beyond, my loved ones are surrounded with fragrant flowers. My idea of Heaven is a land of flowers—one great flower garden. Could anything be more lovely?

What a great crowd of flower friends we are! Could we not make a border or band reaching from Maine to California with the flowers and plants we grow? I hope you will all try growing Gladiolus. I grow them each year. They are striking grown in clumps, and when other bulbs sometimes fail to bloom for us the Gladiolus never disappoints. It is very dependable and lovely wherever it is grown. Lura Lindley.

McLean Co., Ill., April 3, 1916.

From California.—Dear Magazine Readers: I am trying to answer your letters. My work at school is such that I cannot answer all promptly, but I greatly enjoy each letter that comes, and thank you all.

Fallon, Calif., Feb. 28, 1916. Vivian Swanson.

BIRD & PET BOOK FREE

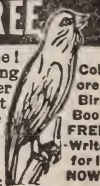


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Dept. p 327 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



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CORRESPONDENCE.

From Ohio.—Dear Floral Sisters: Come and walk with me in my flower garden. The 12 small blooming trees are the Flowering Locust, Robinia hispida; their pink bloom shows well at a distance as one approaches my humble home. They are planted near the roadside, and attract much attention, being showy and beautiful when in bloom. Next are two large bushes of Spirea van Houtte, great balls of snow, the branches bending to the ground with bloom.



SWEET ROCKET.

Nearby are the Iris, white with stripes of blue, cream, and smoky white; bright yellow, yellow with brown falls, cream with blue falls, and the standards flecked with blue (many shades of blue—perhaps 15 varieties), and many more to open, tall and thrifty. The Iris is a hardy plant that can be depended on each year. Columbinas in many colors—double, white, cream, pink, and blue. They self-sow and are no trouble after once started. Then the Sweet Rocket, mauve and white, a great clump, is beautiful, and that also self-sows. Low down we see Saponaria ocymoides is now in bloom, spreading and carpet-like with its profusion of small pink blooms. A single plant is two feet across. Isn't it pretty? And the dear little Pansies! Do let us pick their blossoms, for we must not let them go to seed, if we wish a long season of bloom. Many hardy plants have bloomed, and many more will yet bloom, in my flower garden. I have hardy plants in bloom from spring until winter. I am glad to enjoy the flowers with you. Ima.

Geauga Co., Ohio, June 1, 1916.

Songs Wanted.—"We shall meet again, my sweetheart, where we parted long ago," "Who will care for mother now?" "The old wooden rocker," "My love is like a little bird."

ONLY \$2.50 A HUNDRED.

I CAN SUPPLY the following hardy shrubs and trees, well-rooted, at \$2.50 per hundred, no less than 50 plants of a kind being taken. They will be carefully packed in Sphagnum Moss, the roots not being allowed to dry, and delivered to the express office here. Properly planted every plant will grow.

Althea, Lavender, for a flowering hedge.

Pink, " " "

White, red eye " " "

Aralia pentaphylla, fine hedge plant.

Benzoin, Spicewood, golden spring flower.

Bignonia radicans, fall-blooming vine.

Boxwood, for hedges and lawn plants.

Black Gum, red foliage in autumn.

Cornus sericea, blue berries.

Currant, Fruit, Perfection, fine.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester, white.

Gracilis, white, dwarf, early.

Hydrangea, Hills of Snow, summer.

Hydrangea paniculata, fall-blooming.

Jasmine nudiflorum, yellow.

Lilac, Purple, the old sort.

White, fragrant, fine.

Osage Orange, a hedge plant.

Persimmon, American (Diospyrus).

Rose, Baltimore Belle, rose, double.

Rose, Philadelphia (Crimson) Rambler.

Rose, Prairie Queen, rose.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer, red.

Callosa alba, pure white.

Tomentosa, pink, spikes.

Weigela floribunda rosea, rose.

Weigela variegata, variegated foliage.

I can also supply other shrubs and trees offered in my list "Pick Them Out," at \$3.00 per hundred, as well as herbaceous and greenhouse plants, all well rooted. These are bargains. Buy while you can get low prices. Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**



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THE HUMAN POWER HOUSE.

Our stomach is our engine room.
The power house, the brain.
The fuel used determines much
Our future very plain.
The simple foods of various kinds,
Well cooked, the fresh and pure,
And proper drink, and all combined,
Will keep our plant secure.

St. Louis, Mo.

Albert E. Vassar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Flower Folks :—I have read with interest the many appreciations of "Ima" that appeared in our Magazine lately, called forth, no doubt, by her long continued silence, and I'm sure the sisters would like to know why we don't hear more of her. Early last autumn she was called upon to give up her good "John," of whom we often heard through her, and since those dear remains were consigned to their native dust she has had heart and hands full, and had, I believe, not the spirit to keep up her old writing. However, Time is a blessed healer, and we hope soon to see the familiar items again. Meanwhile she has, I'm sure, the heartfelt sympathy of every reader of the Magazine.

Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 10, 1916. Harriet.

From Nebraska.—Mr. Park: It's the same old, old story. I wanted to be counted as one of the sisters of your wonderful little Magazine. Being a flower-lover I know its value, and feel that I can't get along without it. I am a "stay-at-home," so have got much comfort out of my flowers, indoors and out. Come to think, I guess it's mostly the "stay-at-homes" that have many flowers.

I love to make flowers a study, and learn the nature of each and everything I have, and I want to know the real name of everything. Of course, the common names are sweet and all right for every day, but I want to know their real, true names also. I am wondering if the sisters know



PETUNIA.

what fun it is to study out the true name of things the selves, so they don't have to ask Mr. Park. By the aid of description and illustrations in the Floral Magazine and the dictionary, I find I am able to find out many of them myself. Two years ago I got two packets of mixed flower seeds and I wanted to tell you how treated I them. I sat right down, put on my glasses, and went to work. I turned the seeds all out on a plate, and with a penknife carefully sorted them into several different batches, according to size of seeds. Those that were large enough to tell they were alike I put to themselves. Then I planted them in different boxes and kept them in the house, and the pleasure I got watching those little things as they came through the earth, all the way from a few days to three or four weeks, words can't express. Well, by the time I could put them outdoors, I had 50 different kinds of plants. Of course, after putting them out I lost many of the little stranger flowers, because I didn't know the nature of them, and didn't give them the right kind of treatment; but I got several new kinds to live for me, besides some old familiar ones I did not have. Oh, the glory contained in a little packet of mixed flower seeds!

Pierce Co., Neb., April 3, 1916. Mrs. A. B. T.

From California.—Mr. Park: Different parts of California are like different parts of the world as to climate and soil. Now, for instance, take the small suburban towns in the vicinity of San Francisco. The Rambler Roses—pink, yellow and white—grow like wild right in with the Blackberry vines after planting the second year. They bloom in April. What is more beautiful than fences, trees and arbors, covered with red,

white, pink and yellow Rambler Roses? The soil here is clay and the climate mild. Across the bay, where we lived 10 years, it was impossible to get these Roses to grow—same climate, but situation and soil different. Dahlias are the same; they like clay soil and moist ground.

Mrs. Fred Grote.

Marin Co., Calif., Mar. 23, 1916.

From Oklahoma.—Mr. Park: How glad we are when our treasured little Magazine arrives, for it is full of good things, and we do so much appreciate it for the help we receive from it. I like to read the children's letters and the letters from others.

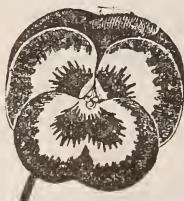
I left my old home a good many years ago away back in Kentucky. I lived where I could see steamboats passing regularly in the winter and spring seasons on old Cumberland river. We children gathered wild flowers among the hills, and lots of wild fruit grew back there. I now live in Oklahoma, which is a beautiful country to live in. When we first came here, there were not many houses, and but few farms opened up. We had to haul our cotton 25 miles to have it ginned. We had deer to eat; often wild turkeys would come close to our house and get with our turkeys. Wolves howled all around us, and Indians would pass, sometimes drunk, yelling and shooting, but never bothered any of the white people. They have great bunches of cattle and horses now, and high schools, and some of them are real smart, and are proud of their education. They are very fond of dress. They often marry amongst the white people.

I love flowers and birds. We have a great many kinds of birds here. I never see the old Cat-bird here that use to build in the Apple trees in Kentucky. I live close to a creek, and often go fishing. The creek bottoms are getting green with grass, and the cow-bells can be heard almost everywhere. I am renewing my subscription to your Magazine, which I could not well do without. It is all the company to me.

Mattie T. Hamilton.

Wade, Okla., March 19, 1916.

From Washington.—Mr. Park: Seven years ago last April we moved to a barren lot and house, the surroundings covered with stones, broken dishes, glassware, nails, etc. Even the roof of the five-roomed house was covered with these things. We had so little water we could not grow flowers the first two years. The third year we had a row of Asters on both sides of the front walk, and a slip of Artemisia (Old Man), while on the east side mother put twelve Seven Sisters Rose Slips and two slips of La France Rose, also one of Chinese Matrimony vine. These watered



PANSY BLOSSOM.

from the old-fashioned well grew, and the Asters were immense in size. The Ramblers all rooted nicely underneath fruit jars, which kept the moisture in and air and winds out. Today they cover nearly half of the whole east side of the house. The Matrimony Vine was put on the other side of the dining-room window. The next year in July we sowed a bed of Pansy seeds, and the next spring we pulled out the weeds and commenced watering again, and by April 1st we had a border three feet wide and six feet long just literally smothered with Pansy flowers, large, and of the most varied tints and shades. Never since have we had such a handsome Pansy bed. As we put in city water we kept increasing our beds and borders until we have now a large and splendid collection of Annuals, Biennials, Perennials and Shrubs, and most interesting and pleasing grounds—a practical example of what water, labor and industry will effect.

Esther R. Seymour.

Yakima Co., Wash., July 14, 1916.

[Note.—Those who wish a fine bed of spring-blooming Pansies should sow the seeds in August and set the plants out eight inches apart as soon as large enough. Plants may be started in September if the seeds are sown where the plants are to bloom.—Ed.]

\$50,000 Ty Cobb "Comes Back" Nuxated Iron Makes Him Winner---Greatest Baseball

Batter of all time says Nuxated Iron filled him with renewed life after he was weakened and all run down. Supplies that "stay there" strength and vim that makes men of mark and women of power.

Well-known physician who has studied widely in this country and Europe, explains why taking iron enabled Ty Cobb to "come back" so quickly and show such tremendous strength and endurance. Says ordinary nuxated iron will often increase the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent. in two weeks' time.

New York, N. Y.—When interviewed in his apartment at Bretton Hall, Ty Cobb said: "Hundreds of people write to me to know how I train and what I do to keep up that force and vitality which enables me to play practically every day of the entire baseball season. They wonder why I can play a better game today than when I was younger.

The secret is keeping up the supply of iron in my blood—exactly what everyone else can do if they will.

At the beginning of the present season I was nervous and run down from a bad attack of tonsillitis, but soon the papers began to state "Ty Cobb has 'come back.' He is hitting up the old stride." The secret was iron—Nuxated Iron filled me with renewed life.

Now they say I'm worth \$50,000 a year to any baseball team, yet without plenty of iron in my blood I wouldn't be worth five cents. Nuxated Iron supplies that "stay there" strength and vim that makes men of mark and women of power. Continuing Dr. Sauer said: "Mr. Cobb's case is only one of hundreds which I could cite from my own personal experience, which proves conclusively the astonishing power of nuxated iron to restore strength and vitality even in most complicated chronic conditions."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vivacity as a young man; in fact a young man he really was notwithstanding his age. The secret he said taking iron—nuxated iron had with renewed life. At 30 he had health; at 46 he was care nearly all in. Now at 50 a mir-
ding was filled him was in worn and a cle of vi- face beam- buoyancy of have said a times over greatest of builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved, who now die every year from pneumonia, gripe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you with-

out doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents.

You must take iron in form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless.

Many an athlete or prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M. D.

Nuxated Iron has filled me with renewed life and vigor. I play a better game today than when I was younger.

Ty Cobb

NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, rundown conditions. The Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent. or over in four weeks' time provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all druggists.



THOUGHTS.

Like skies with the heaven cloudless,
Like joys from the setting sun,
Our lives will seem and more serene
If our duties are all well done.

Like stars which glitter and shine,
And smile from the dome above,
Our lives will seem with joys supreme,
If our hearts are filled with love.

St. Louis, Mo.

Albert E. Vassar.

Some Choice Window Plants.

Amaryllis, Aigberth Strain.—These are giant-flowered varieties in colors ranging from white slightly marked at the throat to velvety crimson, many being beautifully variegated. My bulbs were grown by a Holland specialist, Mr. Nieuwenhuis, and are of unsurpassed quality. Price, mixed colors, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen. I have a limited number of bulbs to color, white, salmon, scarlet, crimson, price 75 cents each. Treat as you do Amaryllis Johnsoni.

Aspedistra Lurida Variegata.—A beautiful pot plant with dark green and white striped leaves, preferred by some to a Palm. Plant almost hardy, and will endure shade, gas and neglect better than most other plants. Price, one-leaf plants 15 cents, 2-leaf 25 cents, 4-leaf 50 cents. A small plant soon becomes a fine clump.

Farfugium Grande.—The beautiful Leopard Plant. Foliage leathery, deep green with distinct golden spots; daisy-like yellow flowers in autumn. Almost hardy, easily grown and a splendid window plant. Likes loose, well-drained soil and plenty of water while growing. Price 25 cents each.

Imantophyllum Miniatum.—A grand pot plant with strap leaf foliage and big scapes of orange-scarlet flowers in early spring. Easily grown, beautiful in foliage and flowers and sure to bloom. For the amateur gardener it is better than an Amaryllis. Price 25 cents. For \$1.00 I will mail all of the above 4 plants.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

Pain Paint

Send 50c in stamps and we will mail you a Dollar of Wolcott's Pain Paint powders, with full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Pain Paint relieves pain; Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia; cools the parts where applied. Superficial burns will not blister. Sold 40 years by agents.

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Women readers of this publication are requested to write for Dr. Southington's latest book. It contains valuable information regarding Dr. Southington's remedies used by thousands of women the past 19 years. Write for Free Copy. DR. P. D. SOUTHINGTON, 203 Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



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A toilet preparation of merit.
Helps to eradicate dandruff.
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Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
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Superfluous Hair

Instantaneously Removed by using Dr. Phillips' Depila. Does not smart. Leaves skin soft and smooth. Sample 10c, bottles 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Dept. P, 1940 W. 96th Street, Cleveland, O.

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are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It absolutely removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 197 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LADIES! Ask your Druggist for **Chichesters Pills**, the Diamond Brand. For 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. Buy of your Druggist. Take no other, Chichesters Diamond Brand Pills are sold by Druggists everywhere.

ASTHMA

TREATMENT sent you on Free Trial. If it cures, send \$1.00; if not, it's FREE. Give express office. Write for your treatment today. W. K. Sterline, 581 Ohio Ave., Sidney, Ohio

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—We just received our first Magazine, and like it fine. I like flowers very much, and have twelve beds and several other house flowers and bushes. I am twelve years old, and live on a farm. My father has a store and I help him in the store. For pets I have two calves, two lambs, and about a hundred little chicks. I feed them all, and tend to the chickens myself. I like the birds. There are seven Robin nests in our yard, and two Wrens. There are four nests in our Crimson Rambler Rosebush. The Roses are now in full bloom. I live next door to my grandma, and help her tend her flowers. She has 25 different kinds of flowers. I will close with a small poem:

Yes, the brighter days of summer,
And the fragrant days of spring,
With the blazing noons of autumn,
Joy or sorrow all do bring.

Then, no matter what the season,
Winter, summer, spring or fall,
'Tis our duty to be happy.
Bringing pleasure unto all.

Arthur, W. Va., June 13, 1916. Sara Rinehart.

EXCHANGES.

Mrs. Addie Clark, McKenzie, Tenn., has rooted 'Mums, Ferns, Shasta Daisy and Iris for everbearing Strawberry plants, Dahlias, perennials and hardy Hydrangeas.

Mrs. Carleton Gibbs, Point Harbor, N. C., has Pæonies, Lilac, Dahlia, Per. Phlox, Iris and 'Mums for Azaleas, Rhododendron, Hydrangea, double Iris, etc. Has any sister a Parrot to exchange for plants, bulbs, etc.? If so, write.

Mrs. R. L. Martin, Ararat, Va., has double yellow Daffodils and double white Narcissus for Tulips, Crocuses and other hardy bulbs.

Mrs. W. L. Taylor, Denmark, Neb., has plants of small white Chrysanthemums and large light red 'Mums for other 'Mums.

Mrs. T. O. Shaeffer, Hotchkiss, Col., has purple Lilac and other things for Dahlias, Gladiolus, Pæonies, etc. Write.

Daisy Riggs, R. 2, Mt. Carmel, Ill., has everbearing Strawberry plants for Pæonies, Bleeding Heart, perennials, bulbs and shrubs.

Mrs. Norman Stoner, R. 2, So. Whitley, Ind., has Dahlias, Geraniums, Begonias, Fuchsias, Coleus and Petunias for Lilies, Cactus, Crinum, Gladiolus, etc.

Mrs. J. W. Daugherty, 1138 27th St., Newport News, Va., has rooted Lady Gay Roses and Dahlias for Spider Lilies, Eucharis, Vallota, Bleeding Heart and Iris pallida Dalmatica.

Mrs. E. E. Evans, 214 Maple Ave., Waukesha, Wis., has Bouncing Bet, Spearmint, Oatnip, Moneywort, and Madeira roots for Phlox, Old Man, Liveforever, Sweet Sage, Iris, etc., or for other flowering plants.

Mrs. Effie A. McGew, Box 55, Coalmont, Ind., has Virginia Creeper, Vining Roses and Raspberry plants for others. Write.

Mrs. C. H. Davis, Colburn, Va., has rooted Ramblers in different colors, and white 'Mums for Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Cannas, etc. Write.

Mrs. W. G. Moffett, R. 1, Leesburg, Va., has Tritoma and yellow Iris for herbaceous Delphinium, Incarvillea.

Mrs. C. E. Camp, Brookpark, Minn., has mixed Honeysuckle seeds, Gladiolus bulbs and Mint for wh. Geraniums, Ragged Robin, Cactus Dahlia, Bleeding Heart. Write.

Mrs. R. Graham, Atascadero, Calif., has California grown flower seeds for bulbs and house plants. Write.

Della Buck, Prairie City, Ia., has Poeticus Narcissus bulbs, Lily of Valley and yellow Iris for others. Write.

Mrs. Ira Ballard, Palmer, Neb., wishes to make exchanges. Write.

Miss Ruie Smith, Danville, W. Va., has Lemon Lily, Lilac, Sweet William, and Hollyhock, for Cereus or other Cactuses, Pæonies, Asparagus plumosus, etc.

Mrs. T. B. Robertson, Yamhill, Oreg., has Gladiolus, Perennial Alyssum, Cowslips, etc., for Colorado wild flowers, Wild Geranium, Snowball, Baby Blue-eyes, Forget-me-not, etc. Write.

Mrs. Minnie Dunn, Conway, Holland star route, Kas., has China Berries and berries of Pride of India for Christmas Cactus, Geraniums and other plants.

Mrs. E. E. Topper, Mohler, Wash., has Pottebaker, Double and Darwin Tulips, Iris, Gypsophilla, Rosemary, hardy 'Mums, Lilacs, Bouncing Betty, Matrimony Vine, etc., for hardy bulbs, Lilies, Crinum, monthly Roses, Carnations, or hardy perennials.

Curtis Simmons, Hagerstown, Md., has Canna seeds for Gladiolus or Pæonies.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—Here is a riddle:

Round as a rainbow,
Teeth like a cat,
You can guess all other riddles,
But you can't guess that.

Pelzer, S. C., June 13, 1916.

Mary Ross.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl eight years old. I live on a farm one mile from Townley. I like to go to school. I am in low third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Irene Stoveall. I like your Magazine. A riddle:

Higher than a house,
Higher than a tree,
Oh, whatever can that be?

Townley, Ala., June 12, 1916. Carrie Boshell.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a small boy and live in a small town. I love flowers. My mother and sister have some nice ones this year. My mother has taken your Magazine for about three years.

A Riddle:

A-diddle, a-diddle up stairs,
A-diddle, a-diddle down stairs,
If you don't mind out
A-diddle, a-diddle'll bite. (A wasp.)

Woodrow Benton.

South Fork, Ark., June 21, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—My mother has been taking your Magazine about a year and a half. I have a little garden. In it I have Lettuce, Peppers and Tomatoes. I am 11 years old. I live three miles from school. I walk to and from school every day.

Edward McGinness.

Clarendon, Va., June 22, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live on a farm of 120 acres. I am a girl 10 years old. We have five little goldfish. I take your Magazine. I like to read the Children's Corner. We have lots of flowers. We have two dogs named Jack and Pearl. Mamma has 21 goslings. A riddle: Black as a bear, three corner square, if you can't guess this riddle I'll pull your hair. (A flatiron.)

Marie Norman.

Clearmont, Mo., June 22, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 13 years old. I live on a farm of 30 acres, one-half mile from school. We have one horse and two cows. My school is out now. I will be in the seventh grade. I went to the centralized school. Postals exchanged, A riddle, a riddle, as I suppose, a hundred eyes, and never a nose. (A cinder sifter.)

Lelia M. Conway.

Ravenna, O., June 15, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little boy seven years old. On Decoration Day I went to the graveyard and helped to decorate the graves. For pets I have a setting hen and four little pigs.

Owen Blackburn.

Talmadge, Utah, May 31, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years of age, and live on a farm of 160 acres. We have seven mules, two horses and a pony. I will end with a riddle: There's a cabin in the lane, with something in it that is green, but it is not grass; there's something in it that is white, but it is not milk; something in it that is red, but not blood; something in it that is black, but not thread; and it is something that we all like very much. (It is a watermelon.)

Ethel Learned.

Sylvia, Kan., June 17, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 15 years old and live on a farm, and have three sisters and a brother. Here in California we do not keep plants in the house, as we have flowers in the garden all winter. I love flowers very much. My favorite flowers are Carnations, Violets, Roses. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much.

Faustina Lisignoli.

Fallon, Calif., June 20, 1916.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 15 years old and live in the country. Papa gets your Magazine and I like to read the Children's Corner. We have many wild flowers here. I have only one pet, a dog, which I call Wilson. I play a great deal with him. Here is a riddle: What table does not have a leg to stand upon? The multiplication table.

Nettie Burton.

Scottsville, Va., June 7, 1916.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood



Hundreds of women have proven by experience that dread and fear are unnecessary. Pain can now be reduced to almost nothing by discoveries of Dr. J. H. Dye, life-long specialist in such cases. Book explaining fully how to bring strong, healthy children into the world with almost no pain, sent free in plain wrapper and postpaid to any woman who will send her name to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 76 Lincoln Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for it today.

FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and are you still suffering? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain the results you are looking for. All correspondence confidential.

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Made from the purest, softest rubber. Six cups or faces render misplacement absolutely impossible. Endorsed by the medical profession. Send us \$2.00 and we will mail you one postpaid in plain package. Money back if not entirely satisfactory. Write for descriptive circular. It's FREE.

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LET US SEND YOU "AUTO MASSEUR METHOD"

40 DAY FREE TRIAL BOTH SEXES

When you see your fat disappearing you will wish to purchase. Use it 40 days at our expense. Write to-day.

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To the Wife of One Who Drinks

I have an important confidential message for you. It will come in a plain envelope. How to conquer the liquor habit in 3 days and make home happy. Wonderful, safe, lasting, reliable, inexpensive method, guaranteed. Write to Edw. J. Woods, H 360, Station B, New York, N. Y. Show this to others.



Get Rid of That FAT

Free Trial Treatment

Sent on Request. Ask for my "pay-when-reduced" offer. My treatment has reduced at the rate of a pound a day. No dieting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method. Let me send you proof at my expense.

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Treated at home. No pain, knife, plaster or oils. Send for Free treatise.
A. J. Miller, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

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Entirely New Book on Cancer. The most comprehensive explanation of cancer and its successful treatment without the knife ever published. **The Book is FREE.** Send for a copy today and **Learn the Truth** about cancer.

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GALLSTONE REMEDY CO., Dept. E-5, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

AVOID OPERATIONS

If you have Gall-stone Pains or Aches in

POST CARDS EXCHANGED.

Under this head I have inserted the names and addresses of persons who propose card exchanges, but many have complained that some do not respond. It is manifestly unfair and dishonest to propose an exchange and not respond to those who answer it.—Editor.

Clara E. Carter, R. 1, Marietta, N. Y.
Claude Ballew, R. 1, Franklin, N. C.
Flora Patton, R. 1, Franklin, N. C.
Elmer M. Allen, Plankinton, S. D.
Vivian Altizer, R. 2, Salem, Va.
Bessie Altizer, R. 2, Salem, Va.
Firm Gribble, Rowland, Tenn.
Myrtle Seekamp, 815 Perry St., Covington, Ky.
Andra Snyder, Shelburn, Ind.
Bull Sanford, 44 E. Market St., Akron, O.
Geo. Wilmoth, R. 1, Franklin, O.
Harlen McGraw, R. 1, Franklin, O.
Blanche Clark, Beaver, Pa.
Katie Clark, Beaver, Pa.
Ida B. Hilton, R. 2, Durhamville, N. Y.
Andy E. Tschetter, Ashley, N. D.
Agnes Arnandin, Westwego, La.
Beatrice Hall, Eastwood, O.
Miss F. Marth, 1322 N. Marston St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Oscar Smith, Aurora, Ia.
Max Tidd, Aurora, Ia.
Roy Holtz, R. 2, Winnebago, Minn.
Clara Holbrook, Fontana, Ky.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

Exchanges.—There is no charge for inserting a short exchange notice in the Magazine, but very often it is impossible to accommodate all who want to put in notices, and so many have to be unintentionally omitted. The matter of selection is by lot, and no partiality is shown. The same is true with children's letters, of which hundreds come to hand every month.

Credit.—Occasionally a poem in our columns is not properly credited. This is not, as a rule, intentional on the part of the one who sends it in, but due to carelessness in giving the name of the author. In sending a poem the author's name should invariably be given.

Sister: Read My Free Offer!



**I am a woman.
I know a woman's trials.
I know her need of sympathy and help.**

If you, my sister, are unhappy because of ill-health, if you feel unfit for household duties, social pleasures, or daily employment, write and tell me just how you suffer, and ask for my **free ten days' trial of a home treatment** suited to your needs. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any man. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home at a cost of about 12 cents a week.

If you suffer from women's peculiar ailments causing pain in the head, back, or bowels, feeling of weight and dragging down sensation, falling or displacement of pelvic organs, causing kidney and bladder weakness or constipation and piles, painful or irregular periods, catarrhal conditions and discharges, extreme nervousness, depressed spirits, melancholy, desire to cry, fear of something evil about to happen, creeping feeling along the spine, palpitation, hot flashes, weariness, sallow complexion with dark circles under the eyes, pain in the left breast or a general feeling that life is not worth living,

I INVITE YOU TO SEND TODAY FOR MY FREE TEN DAYS' TREATMENT

and learn how these ailments can be easily and surely conquered at home without the dangers and expense of an operation. When you are cured, and able to enjoy life again, you can pass the good word along to some other sufferer. My home treatment is for **young or old. To Mothers of Daughters**, I will explain how to overcome green sickness (chlorosis), irregularities, headaches, and lassitude in young women and restore them to plumpness and health. Tell me if you are worried about your daughter. Remember it costs you nothing to give my home treatment a ten days' trial, and does not interfere with daily work. If health is worth asking for, then accept my generous offer and **write for the free treatment**, including my illustrated booklet, "Women's Own Medical Adviser." I will send all in plain wrappers postpaid. To save time, you can cut out this offer, mark your feelings, and return to me. Send today, as you may not see this offer again. Address,

MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX 51, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A.

CATS AND BIRDS.

Mr. Park:—We have a cat and also birds, and are glad to say that our cat has not caught any birds. We are not guessing at this, for we fed him all the meat he wants, and watch him closely. If people would feed their cats and dogs there would not be so much damage done by either.



We have been feeding birds for three years, and find them increasing. We have sap-suckers, Jays, Red-birds, Wrens, Song Sparrows, Topknots, Black-headed birds and a Woodpecker, and quite a drove of English Sparrows. We gather walnuts and hickory nuts every year for winter-feeding. Last fall we gathered about a bushel of hickory nuts and three bushels of walnuts, besides providing large chunks of suet. Some of the blame for bird-killing should be placed where it belongs, namely, to the hunters, hawks, etc.

Ridge Studio.

Waynesville, O., March 3, 1916.

[Note.—There is no doubt but that many birds are destroyed by boys, hunters, snipers, snakes, etc., but these enemies do damage only in certain localities. In the vicinity of Ta Park I do not know of a song-bird having been killed by a man or boy this season. If I did, somebody would have a fine and costs to pay. There is a heavy fine for shooting or destroying an insectivorous bird. I hate, however, known of quite a number of birds being destroyed by roaming cats.]

I suppose these cats were of the class that were fed sufficiently at home, and were turned out day and night to forage for their keep. In that case it would be all right to make way with the cats and put them out of the misery of hunger, thus saving the birds. Those who have given the matter attention estimate that every cat destroys an average of 50 birds a year, some destroying many more than that number. A very low estimate of the number of cats in the United States would be 1,000,000, and that would mean the death of 50,000,000 birds in a year. At this rate how long would it take to depopulate our country of the birds, which are the greatest friends of the gardener and farmer? Echo answers, "how long!"—Ed.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Washington.—Mr. Park: I was very glad to see the recent articles in the Magazine in regard to "war on cats," for I am a lover of birds. I dare say few people realize the destruction that cats do to the helpless baby birds. I am only 16 years old, still old enough to use my efforts in getting rid of cats. Cougars, bobcats and lynx are all destructive enemies of our birds.

Ford, Wash., Mar. 2, 1916. George L. Adams.

From New Jersey.—Mr. Park: I have been a subscriber to your Magazine for 20 years, and have gained much floral inspiration as well as information from it. I have also made some acquaintances through the exchange column. I love flowers. Each variety has a place in my affections. Of late I have a preference for the perennials. Once started one is sure of flowers next year, even if too busy to sow seeds for annuals. They are the true stand-bys of a busy gardener. I would like to correspond with those having the same taste. Now the gardening season is dormant, and I spend my resting moments in crocheting and writing to the shut-ins.

Mrs. Dickerson.

Dunellen, N. J., Dec. 27, 1915.

EXCHANGES.

Mrs. Joe Farrell, Colburn, Idaho, has blooming size Amaryllis, Hyacinths, Tulips, Per. Phlox and Paeonies for Calla, Hydrangeas, or any kind of nice house plants or bulbs.

Lillian Wilkinson, Liberty, Ky., has Snapdragon, Beehive and Exposition lace patterns, also tree tatting pattern for window plants and Lilies and Roses.

DROPSY

TREATED ONE WEEK FREE
Short breathing relieved in a few hours—swelling, water and uric acid removed in a few days—regulates Liver, Kidneys and heart. Write for a Free Trial treatment. COLLUM DROPSY REMEDY CO., Dept. 33, Atlanta, Ga.

Want Free Offer REPEATED



R. SPROULE

Specialist in Ear Troubles

Within the last few days many Deaf people have asked me to repeat the free offer which I made in Park's Floral Magazine last March to all Deafness sufferers. The letters have been filled with the most pitiful appeals for help. They have told me of the terrible loneliness, the cruel setting aside of the sufferer from the active pleasures and duties of life. "I would rather die, Doctor, than be Deaf, but I know I am doomed," is the burden of many a letter.

Were I to think of only this side of the picture I should be desperate. But almost every one of the letters contained also this: "A friend of mine was cured of Deafness by your treatment. Please repeat again that offer of Deafness Treatment Free, that I, too, may see your method." Surely what you have done for others you can do for me.

I have sent the Free treatments. I know only too well with what heartburnings of discouragement the person with the at-first occasional noises in the ear—the occasional Deaf cold—the gradual loss of keen hearing—realizes that he or she is slowly, but surely, being imprisoned in a tomb of silence, none the less horrible because of the forewarnings. And so, thankful as I am to help these friends of my cured patients, I cannot rest until I say again

TO ALL WHO ARE DEAF

I will give away Free treatment for Deafness to every Deaf person who asks for it.

You who are Deaf—don't hesitate—don't delay, but get pen and ink or a pencil—write on any sort of paper—a postcard is just the thing—

Please send me your Free treatment for Deafness—Sign your full name and address and send it to me.

When your letter reaches me, I will send you one of the treatments free. My treatment has restored good hearing to hundreds and hundreds. Why should it not do the same for you?

It doesn't matter how slight your Deafness is—how severe it is—how long you have had it—send for a treatment. Many have been cured who thought their cases hopeless. I won't tell you about the treatment, because I want you to see for yourself—note its results in your own case. If you had answered my previous offer, you might have now been in the blessed possession of good hearing. Don't miss this opportunity, but write right now for a Deafness Treatment. It is Free. Write

DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE

232 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

Don't Whip Children

Or scold older persons who wet the bed or are unable to control their water during the night or day, for it is not a habit but a disease. If you have any Kidney, Bladder or Urinary Weakness, write today for a Free Package of our Harmless Remedy. When permanently relieved tell your friends about it. Send no money. Address ZEMETO CO., Dept. 8, Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES WHEN DELAYED or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars FREE. Not sold at drugstores. Write. NATIONAL MEDICAL INST., Milwaukee, Wis.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hedge Plants.



THE NEW HIAWATHA ROSE.



SPIREA OPULIFOLIA.

I CAN SUPPLY the following Hedge Plants at \$1.50 per hundred, or \$12 per thousand, packed carefully, and delivered to the express office here. All are in fine condition, well-rooted, and thrifty, and in packing care is taken not to allow the roots to dry before they are mossed and packed. This insures them to grow when planted. Planting directions accompany the plants. I trust my friends will give me their orders and call the attention of neighbors to my stock. I am sure all who buy of me will be pleased.

Althea, fall-blooming, bearing large, Hollyhock-like flowers of various colors from June till October; makes a fine ornamental hedge; can be trained to a dense screen four to eight feet high, narrow and elegant. Large plants, three to eight feet high, \$3 to \$3 per C.; small plants \$1.50 per C., \$12.00 per M.

Aralia pentaphylla, a new hedge plant of great beauty, leaves dense, five-lobed, very graceful, and plants well-armed, of narrow growth, taking up but little space, and of quick growth. I can supply very fine plants, sure to grow, and I believe those who start a hedge of this fine plant will never regret it. It will excite wonder and admiration from all who are interested in fine hedges. \$1.50 per 100.

Berberis Thunbergii, the most desirable of hedge plants; grows naturally very dense, is armed with sharp prickles, and makes a formidable hedge that will turn stock, even without pruning. Branches grow laterally as well as perpendicularly, and a hedge becomes a matted mass that cannot be passed. In spring the branches are wreathes of greenish bloom, and in autumn the foliage turns a glowing crimson, surpassingly beautiful; later the wealth of scarlet berries show till midwinter. \$1.50 per hundred, \$12 per thousand.

Boxwood. I offer fine plants of the old-fashioned Boxwood, an elegant hardy evergreen. The plants can be used for bordering beds, for a hedge, and for single specimens upon the lawn. They are often trained to represent birds, animals, ships, etc. \$4.00 per hundred. Stock of this is limited.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester, makes a fine hedge, and when in bloom in spring is glorious, the white, double flowers being borne abundantly in

large, showy clusters; grows four to eight feet high, can be pruned to any form, and the plants are lasting when once established. \$1.50 per hundred.

California Privet. One of the best of hedge plants; of quick, upright growth, dense, the foliage dark green, glossy, graceful and beautiful; fine as a group or single specimen, and can be trained to any form. \$1.50 per hundred, \$12.00 per thousand.

Hall's Honeysuckle. Trained upon farm fence wire this is a glorious hedge, blooming spring and fall, and filling the air with its rich fragrance. It grows quickly, makes a dense array of foliage, and is evergreen. It is not troubled with insects, and will grow anywhere. \$1.50 per C., \$12.00 per M.

Ligustrum Ibotum, a superb Privet, the branches arching gracefully, and bearing clusters of white bloom in midsummer. Almost evergreen; very hardy. \$1.50 per hundred, \$12.00 per thousand.

Rose, Hiawatha. This makes a magnificent hedge trained upon farm fence wire; nothing could be more attractive and beautiful during its blooming period. \$1.50 per hundred.

Spirea Van Houtte, often used as an ornamental hedge, and is of wonderful beauty when in bloom; the branches are weeping, and the exquisite flower clusters are white, in wreathes, and indescribably attractive. \$1.50 per hundred.

Spirea opulifolia, handsome in a group; flowers white in clusters, followed by bronze-red seed pods. \$1.50 per hundred.

Willow. In low, moist ground a screen is sometimes wanted, and I offer Willow at \$1.50 per 100.

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